

DAILY REPORT

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XINHUA CITES KUWAITI UN DELEGATE ON AFGHAN DEBATE

OW202140 Beijing XINHUA in English 2111 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Kuwait, January 20 (XINHUA)--The simple fact that the majority of the world organization (U.N.) members oppose the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan constitutes a victory for the non-aligned movement's principles, said 'Abdal-Mohsen al-Jalal, Kuwaiti deputy representative to the United Nations, in his recent speech made in New York, according to the GULF NEWS AGENCY yesterday.

He expressed his satisfaction over the results of the U.N. General Assembly's debate on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He reiterated the Kuwaiti Government's stand against military pacts and for military and security cooperation among countries in the gulf region to resist foreign intervention.

SUDAN RECALLS UN ENVOY TO PROTEST SOVIET ACTIONS

OW172127 Beijing XINHUA in English 2109 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Khartoum, January 17 (XINHUA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri instructed the Foreign Ministry to recall immediately the country's permanent representative to the United Nations Ali Ahmad Sahlul, who absented himself from the recent U.N. General Assembly emergency special meeting, at which a draft resolution on immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was put to vote, reported the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY.

Answering a question by SUNA yesterday on the country's stance following Sahlul's absence from the U.N. General Assembly meeting, Vice-President and Foreign Minister ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr indicated that Sudan's stance was already made clear when the Foreign Ministry communicated to the Soviet ambassador here Sudan's rejection of all the justifications made by the Soviet Union over its invasion of Afghanistan and demanded immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops there.

NATO COMMANDER ON PREPARING TO FACE SOVIET THREAT

OW171558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA)--NATO has to be strong and prepared to face the threat posed by growing Soviet military power, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe General Bernard Rogers declared yesterday, according to reports from The Hague. Addressing a meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in the city, General Rogers said that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan had taught NATO that "the Soviet interpretation of detente obviously does not deter her from taking military action which, she knew, would erode the relations with the West."

The Afghan affair has shown that the Soviet Union will violate the borders of a sovereign country if it feels it is in its national interests to do so, despite its declarations of peaceful intent, non-aggression and reduction of tension, he said. He pointed out that the Soviet Union's ultimate goal was to dominate the world.

He stressed the need for NATO "to concert a vast panoply of foreign policy tools to deal effectively with...challenges outside the NATO area". NATO states must give priority to defence spending if it is to deter aggression successfully, he added.

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WORLD MUSLIM LEAGUE LEADER HITS SOVIET AGGRESSION

OW181306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Lusaka, January 17 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is aimed at destroying weaker nations through terror and intimidation, said Sheikh Mohammed Ali Harakane, secretary-general of the World Muslim League in a statement issued here yesterday.

The statement said that the naked Soviet aggression against Afghanistan has undermined the principles of international morals, values and human rights and "the secretary-general of the league which represents all Muslims strongly condemns and deplores this brutal crime." The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a threat to the security and stability of the neighboring countries and the league called on the world to protest in strong terms against the Soviet Union and appealed to the Afghan people to stand firm in defying Moscow's aggression, the statement stated.

THIRD GENERAL UNIDO CONFERENCE OPENS IN NEW DELHI

OW211938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] New Delhi, January 21 (XINHUA)--The third general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) opened in Vigyan Bhavan (Science Hall) here today. It is convened by the United Nations General Assembly in the light of the Lima declaration and plan of action. Attending the inaugural ceremony were over 2,000 delegates from more than 100 countries as well as from a number of international organizations. Among them was the Chinese delegation headed by Wei Yuming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

In his speech, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said that this conference is timely because of the current deterioration in the global economic situation: "The prevailing international system was guided by rules and institutions which had been established without the participation of most developing countries." "These countries called for a new international economic order based on equality, sovereign equality." The conference should be devoted to the industrialization of the Third World.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India, made a speech at the ceremony. She said that political freedom and socio-economic emancipation go hand in hand, each reinforcing the other. "Outside our borders, a situation has developed which threatens our security and is a cause for concern in the entire region," she added.

Referring to the present world economic order, the Indian prime minister said, "The existing system, with the world divided between the industrialized haves and the developing have-nots, no longer commands acceptance." She said that the present trend of industrialization in developing countries makes one dismal. She said that what is urgently needed is a reaffirmation by the world community that the new international economic order will not remain a distant illusion but that, pragmatic measures will be taken to attain the Lima (conference) target within a well-defined time-frame.

President of the U.N. General Assembly Ahmed Salim and Indian President Reddy also spoke at the ceremony.

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The main theme of the conference is to discuss further implementation of the Lima declaration and plan of action, which was adopted at the second general conference of UNIDO held in 1975. The agenda for the third general conference includes review and appraisal of the world industrial situation with specific reference to the industrialization of the developing countries, working out strategy for further industrialization of the developing countries in the 1980's and deciding institutional arrangements of UNIDO.

For the preparations of the current conference, regional meetings were held separately by the developing countries in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America. Last December, the Group of 77 of developing countries held a ministerial meeting in Cuba and adopted the "Havana statement" as their common stand to be taken at the third general conference of UNIDO. The "Havana statement" stressed that accelerated industrialization is the vital interests of the developing countries and strengthening national industries is a means for self-sustained and comprehensive economic and social development, to assure national sovereignty and independence and to contribute to a peaceful and more equitable world and economic order. The statement held that urgent, vigorous and concrete actions remain to be taken by all members of the international community to end without delay colonialism, imperialism, racial discrimination and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, hegemony which constitute major obstacles to the economic emancipation of the developing countries.

On the eve of the current conference, many delegates from member countries of the Group of 77 met again for consultation in New Delhi and expressed their wish to speak in one voice so as to make contributions to restructuring the old world economic order.

The conference will last 19 days and scheduled to close on February 6.

Message From Hua Guofeng

OW211606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng, today sent a message to the third general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, expressing his congratulations to the conference now being held in New Delhi. The message reads as follows:

On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend my congratulations on the convening of the third general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

The third general conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization represents the most important gathering of UNIDO since the 1975 Lima conference. To accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries is the earnest desire of the people of the Third World countries and an important step towards the establishment of a new international economic order. It is our hope that this conference will make positive contributions to the strengthening of international economic co-operation, the promotion of industrial development in the developing countries and the efforts for the establishment of a new international economic order.

May the conference be crowned with success.

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PRC JOINS CENTRAL ASIAN CULTURE STUDY ASSOCIATION

HK171413 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 80 p 1 HK

[Report: "Chinese Scholars Participate for the First Time in Special Session of International Central Asian Culture Study Association"]

[Text] The International Central Asian Culture Study Association held a special session in Paris between 26 to 29 November last year under the auspices of UNESCO. Chinese delegates Weng Dujian [5040 3747 0256] and Ma Yong [7456 7167] were among those who attended on invitation. China also joined this association at the same time.

The International Central Asian Culture Study Association was established in 1973. Since the death of its former president in 1977, the activities of the association had temporarily come to a standstill. The purpose of this special session was to revive the organization and its activities.

This special session selected a new council and Standing Bureau. Chinese delegates Wang Dujian and Mao Yong were elected to the council. Weng Dujian also joined the Standing Bureau and was elected a vice president. Chinese scholars Han Rulin [7281 0320 2651] and Ma Yong were nominated Editorial Committee members of the International Editorial Committee for "History of Central Asian Civilization." The Editorial Committee will meet in the middle of this year. The session also passed several suggestions put forward by our delegates.

The International Central Asian Culture Study Association is an international academic body supported by UNESCO. It is made up of representatives of national organizations engaged in the study of central Asian culture from seven countries including Afghanistan, China, India, Iran, Mongolian People's Republic, Pakistan and Soviet Union.

UN-SPONSORED STUDY COURSES OPEN IN BEIJING

OW191909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)--Two study courses sponsored by the U.N. Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) have opened in Beijing. They were arranged jointly by the UNCTC and the Chinese Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. The course of transnational corporations began on January 7, and that on the petroleum problem on January 14.

Sixteen specialists are giving lectures in the two courses. They are from the U.S.A., Britain, the Netherlands, Greece, Norway, India, Bangladesh, Yugoslavia and Australia. Attending the lectures are personnel from various government ministries and commissions, the provinces and municipalities, universities and colleges and research institutes.

Yesterday, Chinese Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Cheng Fei met with the UNCTC associate directors, Mr. Rana Singh and Mr. Gustave Feissel and all the UNCTC lecturers. Vice-Minister Cheng Fei thanked them for their efforts to enhance cooperation between China and the UNCTC.

SOVIET FLIGHTS DENIED HANDLING AT SOME U.S. AIRPORTS

OW172137 Beijing XINHUA in English 2103 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA)--Air traffic controllers at New York airports refused to handle the Soviet airline Aeroflot's flights as a protest against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, according to reports from New York. The 200 controllers give landing instructions at Kennedy, La Guardia and Newark airports as well as several other smaller landing strips within the metropolis.

A Soviet flight from Moscow was re-routed to Montreal on January 11 because baggage handlers at Kennedy airport refused to unload it.

U.S. REVOKES EXPORT LICENSES ON COMPUTER PARTS FOR USSR

OW220844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 21 (XINHUA)--The United States today decided to revoke immediately licenses for the export of spare computer parts as an action to block high-technology shipments to the Soviet Union.

The licenses for spare computer parts for the Soviet Union's Kama River truck plant built with the help of U.S. technology were revoked by the Commerce Department. Commerce Secretary Philip M. Klutznick said that the revocation was made because trucks produced at the Soviet plant "have been used in Afghanistan in support of the Soviet military invasion."

The decision followed President Carter's announcement yesterday that he had asked Olympics officials to move, postpone or cancel the Moscow summer games unless the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan by February 20. Many American athletes voiced their support for the President's call. 14 track and field athletes signed a petition over the weekend favoring moving the games.

XINHUA NOTES U.S. NAVAL EXERCISES IN PACIFIC

OW171316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1712 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Navy has begun naval manoeuvres in the Pacific, it was announced in Washington yesterday, according to a Washington report.

The exercises dubbed "Readex 2-80" are to train crews of 13 ships of the U.S. 3rd Fleet in sea control and offensive operations. They are expected to last 10 days. Participating in the exercises are the aircraft carrier USS Constellation as well as a number of destroyers, frigates and submarines.

This is a second set of naval manoeuvres now being staged by the U.S. Navy. Simultaneously, the U.S. Atlantic 2nd Fleet is carrying on similar month-long exercises called "Readex 1-80" off America's East Coast and into the Caribbean.

CARTER URGES BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES

OW211214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 20 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter today urged the Olympic Committees of the United States (USOC) and other countries "not to participate in the Moscow games".

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UNITED STATES

President Carter said the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan "destroys the international amity and goodwill that the Olympic movement seeks to foster. If our response to aggression is to continue with international sports as usual in the capital of the aggressor, our other steps to deter aggression are undermined".

In a letter released today to Robert Kane, President of the U.S. Olympic Committee, President Carter called for the transfer to another site or cancellation of the Moscow summer Olympics if the Soviet Union does not withdraw its troops from Afghanistan within a month. "We must make clear to the Soviet Union that it cannot trample upon an independent nation and at the same time do business as usual with the rest of the world. We must make it clear that it will pay a heavy economic and political cost for such aggressions," he said.

The President further stated that "if the Olympics are not held in Moscow because of Soviet military aggression in Afghanistan, this powerful signal of world outrage cannot be hidden from the Soviet people, and will reverberate around the globe. Perhaps it will deter future aggression." "I therefore urge the USOC, in cooperation with other national Olympic committees, to advise the International Olympic Committee that if Soviet troops do not fully withdraw from Afghanistan within the next month, Moscow will become an unsuitable site for a festival meant to celebrate peace and good will," he said. "Should the Soviet Union fail to withdraw its troops within the time prescribed above, I urge the USOC to propose that the games either be transferred to another site such as Montreal or to multiple sites, or be cancelled for this year.

"If the International Olympic Committee rejects such a USOC proposal, I urge the USOC and the Olympic committees of other like-minded nations not to participate in the Moscow games. In this event, if suitable arrangements can be made, I urge that such nations conduct alternative games of their own this summer at some other appropriate site or sites. The United States Government is prepared to lend its full support to any and all such efforts," President Carter said.

XINHUA REPORTS CARTER REMARKS IN NBC INTERVIEW

OW210314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

["Soviet Invasion Direct Threat to U.S. Interests, Says Jimmy Carter"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, January 20 (XINHUA)--President Jimmy Carter stated today that the United States will "protect the security of Pakistan involving military force, if necessary." In an interview on NBC's "Meet the Press", the President said: "We have reconfirmed our commitment to Pakistan of 1959. We are committed to consult with Pakistan and to take whatever action is necessary under the constitutional guidelines."

He noted that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan "is an unprecedented act on the part of the Soviet Union. It is the first time they have attacked, themselves, a nation that was not already under their domination, that is, a part of the Warsaw Pact neighborhood. They have used surrogate forces, the Cubans, to participate in other countries, like Angola or Ethiopia."

This is a threat to a vital area of the world. It is a threat to an area of the world where the interests of our country and those interests of our allies are deeply imbedded. Nearly 2/3 of the total exportable oil that supplies the rest of the world comes from the Persian Gulf region in southwest Asia," he added.

The President went on to say that it is a direct threat because Afghanistan, formerly a buffer state between the Soviet Union and Iran and the world's oil supplies and the Hormuz straits and the Persian Gulf, has now become kind of an arrow aiming at those crucial strategic regions of the world. "So this is a major departure by the Soviet Union from their previous actions."

President Carter said: "There has been obviously a new element introduced into the Iranian hostage crisis in recent weeks with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. My belief is that many of the responsible officials in Iran now see that this major threat to Iran's security, and the peace of Iran, is becoming paramount, and that there will be an additional effort on their part to secure the release of the hostages." He hoped that the Iranians will "strengthen themselves against the possible threat by the Soviets now addressed toward them in Afghanistan. However, the President insisted that sanctions against Iran will be pursued by the United States unilaterally.

The President said: "We have always had a very complicated relationship with the Soviet Union based on cooperation when we could together move toward a peaceful resolution of the world's problems like the negotiation of the SALT treaty and competition with the Soviet Union when our interests were at cross purposes in any region of the world." President Carter stated that he is still committed to peace, "but peace through strength and through letting the Soviets know in a clear and certain way, by action of our own country and other nations, that they cannot invade an innocent country with impunity, they must suffer the consequences."

On Possible Olympic Boycott

OW202158 Beijing XINHUA in English 2117 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 20 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Carter declared today that if the Soviets do not withdraw their troops from Afghanistan within a month, he would not support the sending of an American team to Moscow for this year's Olympic Games. The President, appearing on the NBC network television program "Meet the Press", said: "It is very important for the world to realize how serious a threat the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is".

He said, "I've sent a message today to the United States Olympic Committee spelling out my own position--that unless the Soviets withdraw their troops within a month from Afghanistan, the Olympic Games be moved from Moscow to an alternate site, or multiple sites, or postponed or canceled. President Carter expressed the hope that as many nations as possible would support the position, he outlined.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

U.S. OFFICIAL ON LESSONS TO BE DRAWN BY SOVIET MOVES

OW190740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 18 (XINHUA)--A U.S. administration official today stressed the need to draw lessons from past events of Soviet aggression and advocated "real penalty" this time against Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said that the response in the case of Czechoslovakia left a message "which could not be misinterpreted by the Soviet Union" that is, "No matter how loud the rhetorical outrage, the rest of the world was perfectly prepared to go back to business as usual" in a few weeks or months. "In other words, there was no real penalty involved. We cannot in this instance give this lesson", he emphasized.

Pointing to the presence of 80,000 to 100,000 Soviet troops in one of its neighboring nations, he said that the purpose of the Soviet Union "can only be construed at a minimum as a long-term occupation of that neighboring country whose potential was to be measured as being threatening two immediate neighbors such as Pakistan and Iran". The Soviet purpose "must simply be seen as multiple," he added.

He disagreed with the idea that the Soviet invasion "only represents a shoring up of a client regime" or that it "only represents a temporary phenomenon". Recalling a judgment preceding the Afghanistan invasion that the "Soviet Union will never send mass ground forces into a neighboring non-aligned country," he said that one must simply view the Soviet Union "on its potential level and go on from there."

He said, "It is impossible to predict the duration of the occupation or the direction of Soviet policy beyond that occupation and we had better plan for an extended period of reaction and counterpressure and invocation of punitive measures."

XINHUA: HOSTAGE ISSUE OVERSHADOWED BY AFGHAN EVENTS

OW211242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1320 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 20 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is bringing about a gradual but noticeable change in the American feelings toward Iran. Although the administration continues to press for freeing the American hostages by imposing sanctions against Iran, many people have come to agree that the hostage issue, however important to the U.S. is overshadowed by the Soviet aggression and there is a greater need for co-operation with Iran to cope with the common threat from the Soviet Union.

The Washington POST in an article by its staff writer noted today that the U.S. plan for freeing the American hostages is undergoing "quiet and drastic revision" because of the Soviet invasion. The paper noticed a "softening stance" and a "conciliatory tone" in official U.S. pronouncements about Iran in face of the Soviet threat. It said that the administration now began to "consider the need to contain the spread of Soviet hegemony in the region more important to long-range U.S. interests than the release of the hostages". According to the article, White House and State Department officials also note that there is a strong anti-Soviet sentiment now sweeping much of the Persian Gulf area, and that the strong sentiments could swing back toward the United States if it takes drastic actions against Iran.

U.S. officials were also quoted by the New York TIMES today as saying that because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan there was now "a willingness" on Washington's part to cooperate with the Iranians to meet any threat from the Russians. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter at his press briefing on January 18 publicly emphasized the U.S. commitment to Iran's territorial integrity and urged the release of the hostages so that the United States and Iran "would be better able to coordinate our concerns about Soviet aggression". While reporting this U.S. official statement, the press here also gave prominence to statements by Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Finance Minister Abolhassan Bani-Sadr condemning the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and near the Iranian border.

Under such circumstances, there is growing doubt about the wisdom of imposing strong measures against Iran by the U.S. Quoting a State Department official, a report in the New York TIMES on January 18 said that there are "arguments now that attempts to impose a Western embargo on Iran would only weaken Washington's efforts to persuade the Iranians to recognize that their main threat came from the military presence on its frontier, not from the far-off United States."

The Washington POST in a report from London said on January 19 that U.S. European allies, fearing that Iran would cut off oil supply to any country imposing sanctions, also believe the enforcement of "harsh economic sanctions would alienate the Iranian people" at a time when the "Soviet invasion of Afghanistan threatens Iran and other non-aligned countries". Senior European diplomats believe, the report said, such sanctions are "unlikely to persuade the hostages captors to free them and may only make more difficult the ongoing, behind-the-scenes diplomatic negotiations" with the Iranian Government.

European diplomats suggest that "cooperation between the West and Islamic nations to counter a Soviet threat to the Middle East and South Asia might include attempts to convince the Iranians that they should free the hostages and move closer to the West," the report said.

BEIJING RADIO SEES FIRM U.S. STANCE TO 'SOVIET CHALLENGE'

OW212052 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[From Forum on International Affairs Program: "The United States Is Determined To Deal With the Soviet Challenge"]

[Summary] While meeting with editors of several major U.S. newspapers in Washington recently, President Carter said: "The Soviet aggression against Afghanistan threatens Pakistan and Iran, as well as 90 percent of the total oil supply of the rest of the world. Therefore, this is a great strategic threat to the United States."

"The United States has warned the Soviet Union that if the Soviet Union continues to push toward the Middle East, the United States will resort to military force. Even U.S. military and political figures as well as the U.S. press lately have urged the government to deal more strongly with the Soviet challenge militarily. Over the past several years, the government and public, military and political figures in the United States have engaged in one fierce debate after another over the questions of the Soviet Union's strategic posture and aims, of the actual balance of strategic forces between the United States and the Soviet Union and what should be the United States policy in dealing with the Soviet Union."

"Because of different opinions, the United States has remained undecided for a long time on the question of how to deal with the Soviet Union. After a long period of hesitation, the U.S. Government finally decided to strengthen its military capabilities in the face of the Soviet challenge." In a speech delivered on 12 December 1979, President Carter put forward a 5-year national defense plan and called for forming a special force of 100,000 men to handle any situation. "Some U.S. officials pointed out that the major role of this special force is to protect the oil supply in the Middle East from military threats." President Carter in this speech also advocated efforts to improve all components of the U.S. strategic forces, including modernization of guided missiles for bombers, development of ICBMs and the manufacture of more nuclear submarines.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has awakened the U.S. Government and public. During an interview on New Year's Eve, President Carter admitted that he has gained a better understanding of the ultimate goals of the Soviet Union from the Afghan incident.

Recently, the U.S. Government took some actions to deal with the Soviet challenge, including the dispatch of two fleets with a total of 25 warships to the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea and the intensified training of a rapid deployment force. "While preparing to expand the Diego Garcia naval base in the Indian Ocean, the United States also sent a high-ranking delegation to Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, Oman and other Middle East and African countries."

"The tendency of some policies adopted by the United States recently indicates that the Soviet Union's intensified expansion is perceived as a serious threat to the vital interests of the United States. In the face of cruel reality, the United States has made up its mind to increase its military power to deal with the Soviet challenge."

FANG YI GREETES U.S. JOINT COMMISSION DELEGATION

OW211732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1655 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)--The U.S. delegation to the first meeting of the P.R.C.-U.S. joint commission on cooperation in science and technology arrived here by special plane this evening.

The delegation, which consists of the American members and advisers to the joint commission, is led by Dr. Frank Press, co-chairman of the commission, science and technology adviser to the U.S. President, and director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. The joint commission has been established in accordance with the agreement between the Chinese and U.S. governments on cooperation in science and technology signed by Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and President Carter in the United States last January. The commission is to meet once a year. At the coming meeting the commission will check up on the implementation of the agreement, discuss the plan for cooperation in 1980 and explore new spheres for cooperation.

The U.S. delegation was greeted at the airport by Fang Yi, co-chairman of the joint commission, vice-premier of the State Council and minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, and some Chinese members and advisers to the joint commission. On hand were U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and Mrs. Woodcock.

XINHUA CITES WESTERN PRESS ON SOVIET TROOPS IN EAST EUROPE

OW191808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has been transferring troops from its own soil and East Germany to staging areas in Hungary, the New York POST reported yesterday quoting U.S. State Department sources. It said: "The Russian troops are being deployed at railheads 60 miles from the Yugoslav border."

According to the paper, the CBS News reported yesterday "a concentration of Soviet troops along the Russian-Romanian border" and "a semi-alert of Soviet troops in East Germany".

Earlier, the West Berlin newspaper Berlin MORNING POST reported that some of the Soviet forces transferred from East Germany were "obviously not sent back to the USSR, but instead have had their new camps in Czechoslovakia." Quoting American sources, the paper added that "the Soviet Army mass in (East) Germany (totalling more than 400,000 men--editor) have been put in a state of top alert" and so were three divisions of the Soviet Army mass in the north deployed in Poland.

The West German paper FRANKFURTER ALLEGEMEINE ZEITUNG reported on January 12 that "Soviet troops in Bohemia and Moravia (of Czechoslovakia--editor) have been reinforced."

An AFP report datelined Bonn, January 13 cited an opposition party member of Bundestag as saying that "the bulk of the Soviet forces pulled out of East Germany has been deployed in Hungary" and "the rest was moved to Czechoslovakia."

REUTER reported from Washington yesterday that U S. State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter said "the United States is closely watching a series of Soviet troop movements in Eastern Europe."

MORE SOVIET SHIPS SEEN HEADING TOWARD INDIAN OCEAN

OW190846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)--Three more Soviet war ships loaded with missiles were spotted sailing southward at a place about 150 kilometres northwest of Okinawa and believed to be heading for the Indian Ocean, according to Western news agency reports quoting the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency.

The agency said that the ships include a new Kara-class missile cruiser of 8,200 tons equipped with 16 missiles, and two destroyers of the 3,300-ton Krivak-class, each carrying four missiles.

It is reported that Japanese Defence Agency officials believed that the three Soviet warships were part of the Soviet fleet of five seen Thursday sailing southward. They think the Soviet vessels would apparently join the 15 Soviet warships being deployed in the Indian Ocean.

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XINHUA REVIEWS NOVOYE VRENYA ARTICLE ON FOREIGN CP CRITICISM

OW211314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)--An editorial department's article of the latest issue of the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES complains and charges that some communist parties do not support the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The article admits that the developments in and around Afghanistan have attracted world-wide attention and there have been different reactions to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

After citing some 30 foreign communist parties which support the Soviet move in Afghanistan, the article notes that contrary to this, some biased commentaries carried in certain communist parties' organs are obvious out of tune.

It charges the authors of the commentaries for borrowing arguments from bourgeois personages to distort the Afghan incident and the Soviet aid to that country. It blames the commentaries for describing the situation around Afghanistan as similar to those which occurred in other areas and both the United States and the Soviet Union have their faults.

The article also criticizes certain communist parties for adopting a double-dealing position: On the one hand, they welcome the Afghan revolution and express their support for it; but on the other hand, they are skeptical about whether the Soviet military aid is suitable and reasonable. Certain parties even regard this "aid" as intervention which will bring harm to the sovereignty of that country and to the whole cause of peace. The article asserts that it is ridiculous to deny the right to render this aid at a time when the socialist system exists in the world today.

BEIJING RADIO COMMENTS ON SOVIET MILITARY STRATEGY

OW211631 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[From Forum on International Affairs Program]

[Text] In the past more than 10 years, the Soviet Union has engaged in vigorous arms expansion and war preparations, and, relying on its growing military strength, stepped up its expansion abroad. The recent Afghanistan incident has set a precedent of direct Soviet armed intervention in a Third World country and indicates that Soviet military expansion will continue to gain momentum and become more adventurous in the 1980's.

The 1980's will be a more turbulent decade, a decade of hidden crises everywhere. The main cause of turmoil is Soviet expansion. Therefore, it is imperative to study Soviet military strategy and clearly understand its essence and intent. This will help us in appraising changes of the international strategic situation, in strengthening the struggle against hegemonism and in maintaining world peace.

The Soviet military strategy serves its offensive global expansionist strategy. The new tsars in the Kremlin long to fulfill the old tsars' fond dream of dominating the world.

Therefore, for years one characteristic of Soviet military strategy has been its utmost effort to build a military power that surpasses the United States in an all-round way and with which it can carry out an offensive strategy to gain the initiative, by striking first, and achieve the hegemonist ambitions of the Soviet leading clique.

From the viewpoint of military strength, the Soviet Union's main adversary in the world today is the United States. The history of Soviet military buildup and development in the past more than 10 years is in fact the history of its arms race with the United States.

In order to contend for world hegemony, the Soviet Union has increased its military spending year after year, gone all out to develop its military industries and frantically engaged in arms expansion and war preparations. Compared with the United States, the Soviet Union falls far behind in terms of gross national product. But since 1973 Soviet military spending has surpassed that of the United States. Consequently, in the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Soviet Union has successively narrowed the U.S. lead in some fields while retaining and continuously increasing its own lead in certain fields. That the Soviet Union is quickly catching up with the United States at any cost shows that its goal is to catch up with and overtake the United States technologically and qualitatively and to ultimately gain all-round superiority over the United States.

Over the years, the Soviet Union has not only energetically developed its strategic nuclear weapons but also paid great attention to civil defense construction on its own soil and actively readjusted its industrial distribution in order to preserve its ability to survive a nuclear war. At the same time, it is increasingly obvious that the Soviet Union is strengthening its capability to fight a conventional war. In military building it has adopted a policy of coordinated development of the various armed services, and as a result all branches of its conventional forces have been greatly strengthened. All this shows that the Soviet Union attaches great importance to preparedness for actual combat in either a nuclear or a conventional war. Through this military strategy it is prepared for fighting either a nuclear or a conventional war.

Since the mid-1960's when Brezhnev came to power, and especially since the beginning of the 1970's, as the Soviet military strength has been growing, an important characteristic of Soviet foreign policy has been the pursuit of an offensive global expansionist strategy. Adapting itself to this policy, the Soviet Union has changed militarily from its past defensive strategy to an offensive one. In the past 10-odd years, the basic principle of Soviet military building has been to strengthen in an all-round way the offensive fighting capacity of all services and arms. For example, with regard to the strategic rocket forces, the emphasis has been on developing independently targeted multiple warhead ballistic missiles, increasing their hitting accuracy and raising the ability to launch a surprise attack on U.S. military targets. The army has been reequipped with new types of tanks. With regard to the infantry, armored and other forces, the emphasis has been on increasing the troops' firepower, assault capability, mobility and maneuverability. As for the navy, while continuing the development of nuclear submarines equipped with ballistic missiles, the Soviet Union has built the aircraft carriers "Kiev" and "Minsk," the nuclear-powered guided-missile cruiser "Soviet Union" and so forth. The emphasis has been on increasing the navy's offensive capability on the high seas. The air force has deployed the Backfire bombers, acquired new types of tactical aircraft and increased the number of intermediate- and long-range transport planes, markedly increasing its ability to carry out long-range attack, ground attack and strategic air-lift missions.

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People still remember how in some local conflicts in the past few years--the Middle East war in 1973, the Angola war in 1975 and the (Ogaden) war in 1977, for example--the Soviet Union carried out spectacular massive airlift and naval missions and within a very short time shipped tens of thousands of tons of weapons and equipment to aid-recipient countries, time and again demonstrating its ability to support a war fought by its agents in the Third World. Recently, in its invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union in a few days dispatched several hundred sorties of large transport planes, airlifted to Afghanistan a large number of combat troops and weapons and equipment on a crash basis and quickly gained control of Kabul. This once again demonstrates the Soviet Union's fighting capacity to carry out (?airlift) and ground attack missions against neighboring countries. Obviously, the building of such a military force is certainly not for purely defensive purposes but prompted mainly by offensive requirements.

The Soviet armed aggression against Afghanistan has enabled people to see clearly that Soviet hegemonism is extremely frenzied and adventurous and that Soviet aggressive ambitions are insatiable. At the same time, it is also a signal showing that to achieve their ambition to dominate the world these social-imperialists will even more brazenly pursue their offensive military strategy.

War, turmoil and subversion caused by Soviet aggression and expansion will become the reality in many regions and many countries. This should be closely watched and seriously dealt with by the people of all countries.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR'S SECOND ARTICLE ON SOVIET THREAT

OW220728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

["'Detente' Fraud Punctured", PEOPLE'S DAILY Comments on Afghanistan--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan proves that Moscow is a Pied Piper and that one must not be enticed by its tune of "detente" but must wage a tit-for-tat struggle against its hegemonism. This is another lesson drawn by a commentator of the PEOPLE'S DAILY from what has happened to Afghanistan in the second of a series of comments on the issue. The first was frontpaged in the paper yesterday.

"For years," the commentary says, "Moscow has invariable alternated its lip service to 'detente' with its aggression. Prior to its invasion of Czechoslovakia, it proposed the convening of a European security conference and pledge to respect the existing boundaries in Europe. After the Helsinki accords, it used proxy forces in Angola, Zaire, the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea area for its own expansion.

"When it had succeeded in these ventures, it concluded the SALT Two treaty with the United States. But shortly after, it markedly escalated its aggression and expansion by invading Afghanistan.

"The remarkable thing about it is that this stock trick is still being repeated. On January 19, despite the worldwide shock over what has happened to Afghanistan, PRAVDA published an article saying that the Soviet Union believes with 'optimism' that detente will 'continue to be the prevailing trend in state-to-state relations. The aim is obvious, that is, to lull other countries of the world in their vehement opposition to the invasion and induce them to take its military occupation of Afghanistan as a fait accompli. This, it hopes, would give it the time it needs to prepare the next step on the path of aggression."

The commentary points out that "to ease world tension is a universal desire. But the Soviet Union, taking advantage of this decent desire, practices the 'detente' fraud as a smokescreen for its pursuit of the policy of aggression and expansion. It has indeed succeeded in fooling some of the people. Despite the fact that Moscow's hegemonist ambition becomes clearer as time goes on, some still believe that detente with the Soviet Union would at least make it exercise some measure of restraint in its aggression and expansion abroad. So detente is desirable in ensuring the security of their own countries and averting a world catastrophe."

But this delusion has been dashed by what has happened in Afghanistan, the commentary goes on. It is now clear that "detente" as preached by Moscow is merely a means of pushing its global strategy for world domination.

The Afghan incident, it stresses, proves that "detente" with the Soviet Union can in no way restrain this social-imperialist power in its aggression and expansion. Restraint by the West is not reciprocated by the Kremlin which continues to reach out for a yard after taking an inch. Instead of a relaxation of tension, the world is in ever greater trouble. "Even on the eve of its invasion of Afghanistan, Moscow's mouthpieces declared in their forecast for the coming decade that efforts should be made 'to extend detente to every part of the world with no exception'. Yet, amidst this hullabaloo, Moscow made a thrust into a Third World country outside its own 'community' and is poised to push its aggression still farther."

The commentary says that the Afghan incident also shows that "detente" with the Soviet Union can never bring long-term safety to one particular region or country. The Soviet Union has preached that detente should be extended from Europe to other continents. "But now the public in Western Europe has come to see that one of the strategic aims of the invasion of Afghanistan is to use that country as a bridgehead for the push to the Persian Gulf and gain control of the sea lane which brings life-giving oil to Western Europe. So it turns out that Moscow uses 'detente' in Europe as an expedient to avoid the European confrontation and effect an outflanking movement. In quest of world domination, the Soviet Union will not renounce its ambition of conquering Western Europe."

"The Afghan incident makes it clear that 'detente' with the Soviet Union will only mean binding oneself hand and foot in the face of Soviet aggression and expansion. After the invasion of Afghanistan, B.N. Ponomarev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, declared, 'The change of the existing social and political system in a given country has nothing to do with the sabotage of detente.' This is to say, the Soviet Union's flagrant subversive activities and even armed aggression against another country run parallel with its preaching of 'detente'. When the U.S. administration condemned the invasion of Afghanistan, Leonid Brezhnev actually accused the United States of 'trying to speak with us in the language of the cold war' and 'expressing its displeasure at...the strengthening of the forces coming out for detente and peace.'"

"The Soviet Union can reach out for anything it wants, while others must not intervene. Such is the social-imperialist theory of 'detente'."

CHINESE ENVOY CALLS ON THAI PRIME MINISTER

OW190754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 17 (XINHUA)--In a meeting with Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan here today, Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Weilei expressed deep appreciation, on behalf of the Chinese Government, of the Thai Government's just action in helping the Kampuchean refugees with enormous human, material and financial resources. This is a manifestation of the lofty humanitarianist stand taken by the Thai Government and people, he said.

In the meeting, the Chinese ambassador conveyed to Prime Minister Kriangsak the decision of the Chinese Government to send rmb 500,000 yuan's worth of relief to the Kampuchean refugees who have fled to Thailand, and to ask the Thai Government to distribute the relief on behalf of the Chinese Government. Zhang Weilei said that the Vietnamese barbarous invasion of Kampuchea brought a great disaster to the Kampuchean people. Proceeding from its humanitarian considerations, the Thai Government has provided Kampuchean refugees with facilities, helped in their settlement and granted relief. This just stand of the Thai Government and people has won praise from world public opinion.

Prime Minister Kriangsak expressed welcome to the Chinese Government's decision to provide relief to the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand. He said the increasing influx of refugees has posed a heavy burden to the Thai Government. Nevertheless, the Thai Government and people have, out of their humanitarian considerations, done their best to help and give relief to the Kampuchean refugees.

THAI OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST SRV INVASION

OW191853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 19 (XINHUA)--A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of Thailand Phirat Issarasena declared that his country will not allow any foreign country to invade her territory on any pretext, according to the Thai press reports. Talking to newsmen yesterday, Issarasena said that the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea continues to be a major issue. Vietnam should withdraw its troops from Kampuchea rather than try to cover up its errors, he added. The spokesman said that Vietnamese Minister of State Nguyen Co Thach agreed with Thailand on many occasions that the two countries would not slander each other. Unfortunately, Vietnam has often violated these agreements by initiating slanders against Thailand. Now people have come to recognize that what Vietnam says is not to be believed, the spokesman said.

He pointed out that both the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan go counter to the principle of no recourse to force in international relations, a principle which was advanced by the Soviet Union at the U.N. General Assembly three years ago and supported by Vietnam. Therefore, it is hard to understand the intention behind Vietnam's proposed non-aggression treaty with ASEAN, he observed and added that he believes the Vietnamese claim that it does not intend to invade Thailand to be nothing but a trick.

XINHUA CITES THAI LEADERS ON REVIVAL OF MANILA PACT

OW191244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 18 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said yesterday that the probability of reintroducing the Manila Pact depends on the "situation and timing", the Thai press reported today. The Southeast Asia collective defence treaty, known as the Manila Pact, was signed in Manila in 1954.

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It groups Thailand, the Philippines, Pakistan, the United States and four other Western powers. Commenting on recent news reports that a number of countries urged Thailand to seek the reintroduction of the Manila Pact, the prime minister told reporters that the military pact is still in existence "and we could reintroduce it when necessary." "Every member country still recognizes the pact. Besides, the other side has pledged not to invade Thailand. So it is still untimely to raise the question of reviving the pact. It depends on the situation and timing," he said.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkum said, "Whether or not to revive the Manila Pact depends on the situation." The United States, he added, had assured Thailand that the pact is still in effect.

XINHUA: SRV ESTABLISHES LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN KAMPUCHEA

OW220952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)--Resettled Vietnamese established local administrations in a Kampuchean district, according to Radio Kampuchea [as received] today. The radio said thousands of Vietnamese resettled in Chantrea District, Svay Rieng Province, under the instruction of the Vietnamese authorities, established "hamlet committees", "economic committees" and "cultural committees" on December 31, last year. And even Vietnamese currency has been put into circulation there, the radio said. This is a major step taken by the Vietnamese authorities in the annexation of the country and in the genocide of the Kampuchean race, the radio said.

VODK: SRV LOOTING CULTURAL OBJECTS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW191214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese aggressors have looted and taken many cultural and historical objects from Kampuchea to Vietnam, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. On December 28 last year, Vietnamese aggressors plundered Sat Preah Kev temple in Phnom Penh of seven silver or bronze figures of Buddha or statues of god, and one marble lion. They damaged many relief sculptures in Banteay Srey Palace of Siem Reap Province when they could not carry the cultural objects away. On January second when the Vietnamese aggressors made a search for gold, silver or other treasures, they took bronze figures of Buddha away from temples.

KYODO: DENG YINGCHAO TO VISIT THAILAND 5 FEB

OW211405 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Singapore, Jan 21, KYODO--Deng Yingchao, the widow of Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai, will make a week long official visit to Thailand starting on February 5, a diplomatic source in Singapore said Monday. She is one of the vice chairmen of the Chinese National People's Congress (parliament). Citing the frequent recent visits to Bangkok by Chinese educational, security and military missions, the source regarded the coming Thai tour by Deng Yingchao to be part of China's diplomatic offensive to befriend Thailand.

AFGHAN, SOVIET TROOPS CLASH IN KABUL 17 JAN

OW181621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)--Afghan troops clashed with Soviet occupation troops in Kabul, capital of Afghanistan, yesterday, according to news reports reaching here today. An AFP dispatch from Islamabad said yesterday, part of an armoured Afghan division clashed with a Soviet airborne division near Kabul Airport. Another similar clash was also reportedly to have taken place in the vicinity of Fort Bala-Hissar, near the old city of Kabul, on the same day.

Fierce fighting is still continuing between Afghan Muslim guerillas and the Soviet occupation troops, REUTER quoted Afghan guerilla spokesmen as saying yesterday. Soviet aircraft had dropped paratroopers and light tanks for fighting Afghan guerillas in the northeast of the country. The Soviet airdrop was made recently at Narin, near Kunduz they said.

Pakistan newspaper, JANG, reported yesterday that Afghan guerillas demolished the Tungi Bridge linking Takhar and Kunduz in Takhar Province, and destroyed three Russian helicopters and six tanks in Janjan District of the same province. Fighting is also reported to be continuing in Herat in the west, in Jalalabad and Ghazni, Nangarhar Province, in part of Paktia Province in the east and in the strategic town of Qandahar in the south.

As resistance against Soviet occupation troops is getting fiercer and fiercer, more Afghan government soldiers are joining Muslim guerillas. REUTER quoted Afghan guerilla spokesmen as saying recently that a great number of soldiers belonging to the Afghan 20th Division broke and deserted near Narin of Kunduz Province and joined guerillas, carrying with them a big quantity of firearms. Six Soviet advisers in the division were killed. Observers noted that Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and its tight control over Afghan troops constitute the main cause of desertion. It is reported that Muslim guerillas have got large amounts of weapons and ammunition from the defected troops.

XINHUA SEES TIGHTENED SOVIET CONTROL IN AFGHANISTAN

OW211710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

["Moscow Tightens Control Over Afghan Administration"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has tightened its control over the Afghan administration after its military occupation of the country. According to a Kabul dispatch in the British paper SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, an estimated 4,000 "civilian advisers" have flown in since Soviet troops entered Afghanistan last month. At least 100 more arrived every day last week in Kabul alone.

It was reported that "the Soviet Union is now taking over the administration. Civilian advisers" are flooding the country to take up positions in the top tiers of Babrak Karmal's government." Each of Karmal's ministers has at least two "Russian advisers" attached to him. "The Russians sit in at all meetings, see whomever the minister sees and tell him what to do." "The Russians have taken over the policy-making and executive functions in most departments, though these are still exercised by Afghan civil servants." The report added, "the result is the virtual colonisation of Afghanistan."

While tightening its grip on the Afghan administration with an increasing number of "advisers", the Soviet Union has conducted large-scale purges and reorganization in the administration, according to Western news agency reports. On the very evening of their occupation of Kabul last December 27, the Soviet troops killed former President Hafizollah Amin, and killed or arrested almost all of his cabinet members. The provincial administrations of the country were purged later as soon as the Soviet troops made their appearance. Provincial governors were either dismissed or arrested. It was learnt that about 300 officials and officers have already been killed in Afghanistan.

The Karmal regime was propped up to office by the Soviet Union the day following its armed overthrow of the Amin administration. As the Afghan people placed utter non-confidence in the new regime, the Soviet Union stepped up its purges and played the trick of reorganizing the Karmal cabinet recently. A Radio Kabul broadcast said that "the Revolutionary Council", the supreme organ of the Afghan Government, has increased its members to 57, with one-fourth of them from the military, and set up a seven-member Presidium, three of them from the military. In addition, it has also increased the number of cabinet members to 20. Only three of them are not members of Karmal's People's Democratic Party.

The reorganization was reported to have also affected the country's secret police set-up. The Soviet Union had abandoned the original security bureau and rebuilt a new state security bureau under the direct control of over 600 Soviet intelligence officers (said to be mostly KGB men).

UPI reported on January 20, "The Soviet-installed regime of Babrak Karmal has decided to change the much criticized national flag in an apparent move to improve its image with Afghanistan's 17 million Muslims." It was said that the new flag would include some green, the traditional symbol of Islam.

As to the repeated purges and reorganization of the bodies of the Afghan regime, TASS reported on January 14, "At present, on the agenda of the new (Afghan) authorities is completion of the reorganization of the leading bodies and social organizations in the centre and in provinces" and "consolidation of confidence in them among the masses".

MORE SOVIET COMBAT TROOPS ENTER AFGHANISTAN

OW220956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)--A new Soviet airlift was under way yesterday, bringing more combat troops into Afghanistan, according to reports from Islamabad quoting local diplomatic sources. The sources said the Soviet units were being flown in from bases in Eastern Europe to reinforce the estimated 80,000 Russian troops already in Afghanistan. The new troop movement, said the sources, coincided with reports from Afghan insurgents as well as Asian and Western diplomats that Afghan soldiers were deserting in large numbers, some returning home or joining one of the numerous guerrilla groups operating in the rugged countryside.

A Kabul-dated dispatch of an Indian correspondent said that the Soviet Union had been bringing in more troops and late model military hardware as well as Mig-23 reconnaissance jets and bombers. Quoting well informed sources, the Indian correspondent said Soviet transport aircraft had made more than 100 sorties in a recent five-day period to ferry the equipment to three air bases including Kabul.

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The Soviet airlift was also confirmed by American journalists who were expelled en masse from Afghanistan Saturday. They reported to have seen Soviet Antonov transport planes unloading fresh troops at Kabul Airport. Quoting a U.S. Embassy source arriving in New Delhi from Kabul, UPI reported from New Delhi today, "Lots of flights were arriving in Kabul in 10-minute intervals for the whole day Sunday." Big transport Antonov 12s and 22s, one every 10 minutes, is about 72 in one day," the sources said.

HUANG HUA, PRESIDENT HAQ CONFER IN PAKISTAN

OW211950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Islamabad, January 21 (XINHUA)--Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq held talks with the visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua for more than one hour in Rawalpindi today. The talks centered on the development of regional situation. They also exchanged views on further strengthening the cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the talks on the Pakistan side were Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi, Foreign Secretary Nawaz and other senior government officials. Present on the Chinese side were Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yixin, Deputy Director of the Department of Asian Affairs of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Liu Junpei and other officials of the Chinese Foreign Ministry. Later, the president gave a luncheon in Rawalpindi in honour of the Chinese foreign minister.

Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi and Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua held two rounds of talks at the Foreign Office here today. They exchanged views on bilateral cooperation and regional situation. In the evening, Chinese Ambassador Xu Yixin gave a dinner in the embassy here for the visit of the Chinese foreign minister. Among the guests attending the dinner were Pakistan Minister of Defence Ali Ahmad Talpur and other ministers as well as high ranking officers.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS HAQ 15 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE

HK180811 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Report: "President Ziaul Haq Stresses Defending Border Areas Against Aggression"]

[Text] According to a 15 January XINHUA report from Islamabad, Pakistani President Ziaul Haq said today that the recent Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan has brought about a qualitative change in the situation in this region.

In a press conference in Rawalpindi, he said that "the environment (parity of strength)" in this region "has completely changed." He said that the Western world should take note of such a change created by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Asked whether he would order Pakistani troops to open fire in the event that Soviet troops in Afghanistan crossed the Pakistani border in "hot pursuit" (of Muslim armed forces in Afghanistan), Ziaul Haq replied, "When a foreigner enters your territory with aggressive intentions, you would not go and kiss him on the cheeks."

Asked whether he considered that Pakistan is becoming a buffer state in this region, Haq said, "I do not think so it has already become a new buffer state." However, this does not mean Pakistan is taking the place of Afghanistan. Asked what his expectations were from the current visit to Pakistan of Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, he said that Britain is still a "very effective" member of the EEC. This organization can at least play an important role in giving economic and political support, if not military aid, to the affected areas in this region (due to the Afghanistan incident).

Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan is capable of defending its borders against any aggression. "We hope there will be no aggression against Pakistan and we do not want to create any scares." He said that the Soviet Union is a superpower with great influence in this region and Pakistan needs its greater understanding and wants to establish cordial relations with it.

Touching on Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua's upcoming visit to Pakistan, he said that China has "always supported Pakistan in various emergencies." China has given Pakistan tremendous political, economic and military aid." At present, we are passing through an emergency period." As far as the relations between the two countries are concerned, there is nothing unusual about an exchange of views at this level.

On the conference of foreign ministers of Islamic states to be held in Islamabad, Ziaul Haq said that Afghanistan is an Islamic state and also a member of the nonaligned movement. Islamic states believe that they should study this situation to discover the most proper joint measures they should take. He expressed the hope that the conference will unanimously study the Afghanistan incident and take concerted action.

INDIRA GANDHI DISCUSSES AFGHAN SITUATION

OW181930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)--The Afghan situation had brought "danger close to our country", said Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in Trivandrum yesterday, according to TIMES OF INDIA.

Talking to newsmen, she said that tension had increased in the region and India was totally opposed to the presence of foreign troops in any country. She would not justify the presence of Russian troops in Afghanistan, even if it was invited by the Revolutionary Council of that country, she added. She went on to say that if foreign troops arrived in one country to eliminate tension, it could have adverse effects. That was what was happening in Afghanistan.

According to today's INDIAN EXPRESS, in reply to a question on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Indian prime minister said that it should be remembered that the Soviet Union had sent its troops at the invitation of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan. Unfortunately, that area had become the scene of tension, she stated. "While I am not justifying the Soviet Union, the question is how we should react and what steps we should take to reduce the tension. If the Soviet Union or another country feels insulted by our reactions, it may have the adverse result," she said.

On the U.S. supply of arms to Pakistan, Mrs. Gandhi said that she had already conveyed India's concern over it to the U.S. Government.

On normalization of ties with China, she said that she would continue to work for it.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCE SENT TO MEDITERRANEAN

OW180224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0211 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] London, January 17 (XINHUA)--A taskforce of British Royal Navy, including three missile-carrying frigates, is on its way to the Mediterranean, the British Defence Ministry announced today. The ships will carry out exercises and call at a number of ports there during an indefinite stay, a ministry spokesman said. He added that the frigates and two support vessels would be joined in the Mediterranean by the amphibious assault ship "Intrepid", which was being diverted from training exercises in the mid-Atlantic.

Official sources here pointed out that the British deployment would "clearly help maintain the level of Western forces in the Mediterranean." They added the British force would, in effect, replace U.S. vessels which have moved the gulf area following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The British decision to send the force follows the urgent talks Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington held with the leaders of Turkey, Oman and Saudi Arabia on the Afghan crisis, according to informed sources here.

UK TO ORDER U.S. SUBMARINE DETECTION EQUIPMENT

OW212152 Beijing XINHUA in English 2145 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] London, January 21 (XINHUA)--The British Ministry of Defence has decided to order U.S. DIFAR Sonobuoys designed to detect submarines at very long ranges, according to an official announcement here today. The announcement said that an initial two million sterling contract has been placed with the Plessey Marine for the sonobuoys. This is a major step to improve the submarine-hunting equipment for helicopters of the British Navy and for the Nimrod maritime patrol planes of the Royal Air Force.

GISCARD SAYS MOSCOW'S AFGHAN EXPLANATION 'UNACCEPTABLE'

OW191901 Beijing Xinhua in English 1643 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Paris, January 18 (XINHUA)--French President Giscard d'Estaing pointed out in a recent letter to Brezhnev that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is "unacceptable", local press reported today. The letter was in reply to Brezhnev's memorandum dated last December 28 giving "explanations" for the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan. According to AFP, the French president also said in the letter that France is not satisfied with the Soviet explanations, and expressed the hope that the Soviet Union will put an end to its expedition to Afghanistan. The Soviet action should not compromise the results of the Franco-Soviet dialogue over the past 15 years.

The French paper FIGARO reported that the French president reaffirmed his country's stand in the letter that France condemns the Soviet armed intervention. France supports self-determination for all peoples, the president stressed.

FRENCH PRESIDENT RECEIVES OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR

OW211928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1907 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Paris, January 21 (XINHUA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing received the outgoing Chinese Ambassador to France Han Kehua at Palais de L'Elysee this afternoon. They had a cordial and friendly conversation for 35 minutes. Earlier, President of the French National Assembly Jacques Chaban-Delmas received the Chinese ambassador on January 16.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO CITES PCI CONDEMNATION OF SOVIET INVASION

HK180925 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Report: "The Italian Communist Party Asks European Council To Condemn Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan"]

[Text] On 11 January, the Italian Communist Party [PCI] put forward an emergency motion to the European Council, condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as "an open violation of the principle of independence and national sovereignty." It requested this motion be discussed at the European Council next week. Twenty-four members of the European Council within the PCI, including Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer, signed the motion.

The motion pointed out that because of the Afghan incident, the "international situation has seriously worsened...there are dangers of resuming the nuclear arms race and canceling the hard-earned achievements made in the Helsinki Agreement." The motion appealed to the nine member states of the EEC to "follow the line of negotiations and not take revenge and aggravate tension" in order to save "the detente that has been irretrievably undermined." It holds that only by so doing "can we make the Soviet Union's army withdraw from Afghanistan." According to a PCI spokesman, Berlinguer will submit this motion to the European Council 16 January.

According to a report, in a recent article, Pajetta, a member of the leading organ of the PCI, pointed out: "We shall not discuss with the Soviet comrades the problems over whether they entered Afghanistan in accordance with the requirement of the Soviet-Afghan treaty, nor shall we discuss with them the legitimacy of those who represent the Kabul people or those who at that time personally asked for military intervention." "In condemning the Soviet intervention and in declaring without ambiguity our differences with the Soviet Union and communists of other countries, we have no worries or hesitation in explaining our internationalism and duty to save peace in the interests of our country and the world at large. In the past as in the present, we have no hesitation at all in exposing imperialist acts and the dangers posed by them."

PCI'S BERLINGUER HITS SOVIET INTERVENTION

OW210734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)--"We are condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and are calling for it to be ended immediately because it is unjustifiable," said Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, according to a report received here. He was addressing a local party rally in Terni, Italy, yesterday. The Italian Communist Party recently issued a statement condemning the Soviet invasion as "an infringement on the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan."

The general secretary said that the Italian Communist Party firmly defended the sovereignty and independence of all nations. All movements and people fighting for their independence should be supported in solidarity, but this solidarity should not allow states to intervene and violate the principle of independence, he added. "The reason why we are condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan is that it was not requested by any organization which represented the Afghan people," Berlinguer said.

IRAN TO PROTEST SOVIET PRESENCE ALONG BORDER

OW181701 Beijing XINHUA in English 1654 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, January 18 (XINHUA)--"It is natural for us not to remain indifferent toward the escalating Soviet presence along our border," said Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh here this morning, according to Radio Tehran today. At a press conference this morning, he also said that his government "is investigating reports of a Soviet military buildup along the Iranian-Soviet border." Asked what reaction the Iranian Government would take toward the Soviet move, he said, "We are sensitive to it and we will strongly protest against it."

Referring to the American hostages held at the occupied U.S. Embassy here, he reiterated Iran's position that they would be released only if the ex-shah is extradited and his property is returned to Iran.

IRAN CONSIDERING 'FUNDAMENTAL MEASURES' AGAINST SOVIETS

OW211318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tehran, January 21 (XINHUA)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said last night after a Revolutionary Council meeting, "Iran is considering to take fundamental measures against the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan", the BAMDAD reported today. "Undoubtedly, the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan plunged our Sistan and Baluchistan into a dangerous position and the interests of our country call for us not to remain silent in face of the danger," he said.

Referring to the support of the Soviet action by some non-aligned nations such as Cuba, the foreign minister said, "Such support does not have any connection with the non-aligned nations as a whole and cannot be considered as a reflection of their viewpoint." He disclosed that Iran had decided to participate in the conference scheduled to be held in Pakistan to discuss the problem of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He reiterated that Iran would try its best to support Afghan guerrillas.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK RETURNS TO CAIRO

OW220240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, January 21 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak returned here tonight after an 18-day tour abroad, according to the MIDDLE EAST NEW AGENCY. During his visit to Oman, China, the People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the vice-president discussed the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its implications for the gulf area as well as bilateral relations.

Mubarak conveyed an invitation from President Anwar as-Sadat to Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng to visit Egypt, and extended a similar invitation of his own to Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping.

Mubarak conferred with the American administration on the position of the Palestine autonomy negotiations and the Jerusalem issue. The U.S. side expressed desire to promote its cooperation with Egypt. He also paid a visit to West Germany.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

HUA GUOFENG MEETS GUINEA ENVOY

OW220858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 22 (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng met with Daouda Kourouma, ambassador of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to China, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. During the meeting, Ambassador Kourouma forwarded President Sekou Toure's letter to Premier Hua Guofeng.

The Chinese premier said: "Guinea is a friendly country to China and President Sekou Toure is our old friend. He is welcome to visit China at a convenient time this year." In the course of their conversation, Premier Hua dealt with the current situation in Afghanistan, Indochina and South Asia and exposed the act of aggression and expansion of Soviet hegemonism. He asked Ambassador Kourouma to convey China's views on the present international situation and his cordial regards to President Sekou Toure.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei was among those present on the occasion.

CCP DELEGATION ATTENDS BENIN MARTYRS' DAY CEREMONY

OW171734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Cotonou, January 17 (XINHUA)--A military parade and mass procession was staged at the Square of Martyrs here yesterday in commemoration of the Martyrs' Day.

President Mathieu Kerekou, ministers and other senior officials of the government reviewed the march. Speaking on the occasion, Kerekou paid tribute to the martyrs who gave their lives in the struggle against aggression. "We must consolidate our national unity in the fight for independence, sovereignty and national liberty," he noted.

An intrusion into the country by mercenaries organized by former President Emile Zinsou was repulsed on January 16 three years ago. Thus, January 16 is observed as the Martyrs' Day every year. The visiting Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation were present on the occasion.

Ends 6-Day Visit

OW211940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Cotonou, January 20 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation led by Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, left here yesterday at the end of its six-day visit to the country.

During the visit, the Chinese delegation and the delegation of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party (PRPB) held talks and exchanged experience in the revolutionary struggle and in construction. They also exchanged views on the reinforcement and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties.

Receiving the Chinese delegation on January 18, President of Benin M. Kerekou spoke highly of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Benin and China. Capochichi Gratien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the PRPB, gave a farewell dinner in honour of the Chinese guests on the same day.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

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ZHOU ENLAI'S SPEECH ON NATIONAL MINORITIES PUBLISHED

OW211306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 21 (XINHUA)--Premier Zhou Enlai's speech on China's policy for national minorities, made on August 4, 1957, at a forum in Qingdao, has been published by the Nationalities Publishing House in the form of a pamphlet in the Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazak and Korean languages.

In his speech, Zhou Enlai criticized both great Han regional chauvinism. He also discussed regional national autonomy, the prosperity of China's minority groups and social reform among them. The speech was first published in Beijing newspapers at the end of last year.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRIES MEETING

OW212002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jan--The National Defense Industries Office under the State Council recently held a meeting to discuss the livelihood of defense industries workers and to mobilize all staff members and workers to display the spirit of building an enterprise through hard work. The meeting was also held to mobilize staff members to do a good job of promoting agricultural, industrial and sideline production and of improving various collective welfare services.

Vice Premier Wang Zhen of the State Council attended the meeting and heard reports by more than 20 defense industries enterprises on their experiences in improving the workers' livelihood. He also gave a speech on the development of the national defense industries and ways to improve the material and cultural life of the staff members and workers on the basis of developing production.

The meeting conscientiously discussed the following measures on further developing the national defense industries' production and collective welfare services and on improving the living standards of staff members and workers;

1. According to local natural conditions, all enterprises must firmly promote agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline and fisheries production by fully utilizing the property within the factories' compounds or adjacent fallow lands, barren hills and water areas. Enterprises in remote areas must create the conditions to produce vegetables using all possible means so they will gradually become basically self-sufficient.
2. Broaden all avenues to promote multipurpose use of resources, energetically develop factory-run collective enterprises and service trades and continue to step up placement of workers' dependents and children.
3. Commercial businesses and various collective welfare services must be properly managed. The factories' commodity supply and workers' living quarters, messhalls, medical services, nurseries, cultural activities and other welfare services must be checked periodically. The masses' opinions must be considered so we can improve our work methods and do something good for the masses.
4. Schools for the children of workers and staff members must be properly run and efforts must be made to improve the quality of education so more qualified personnel can be trained for the four modernizations.

The meeting stresses: All units must regard their concern for the well-being of staff members and workers as an important matter, deepen their understanding, strengthen their leadership and improve their administration. Units at all levels must appoint a leading comrade to take charge of this work, and they must make an overall plan and speed up their work. At the same time, it is also necessary to conduct ideological and political work in a down-to-earth way, improve education on socialism and patriotism among the broad masses of staff members and workers as well as among their dependents and children, educate them on self-reliance and hard work and help them understand that the problems accumulated over a long time cannot be solved with one stroke. These problems can only be solved step by step along with the growth of production.

The meeting also stressed that leaders at all levels must share weal and woe with the masses, and that CCP members must be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. They must lead the masses in working hard to build an enterprise. Also attending the meeting were leading comrades of departments and commissions concerned under the State Council. Comrades Hong Xuezhi, Kang Yonghe and others also addressed the meeting.

VICE MINISTER OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY NOTES ACHIEVEMENTS

OW110016 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Talk by Hao Jianxiu, PRC vice minister of textile industry: "The Textile Industry Is Advancing Victoriously in the Course of Readjustment"--recorded; date not given]

[Excerpts] With pride and confidence, the 3 million workers and staff members on the textile industry front have ushered in the first spring of the 1980's. Last year, new victories were won in the textile industry. The annual production plans of all major products, including chemical fibers, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, cotton prints, woolen goods and so forth were overfulfilled. The output value of the textile industry increased by 14 percent over 1978, setting a new record. Since the downfall of the gang of four, the output value of the textile industry has been increasing at an average annual rate of 15.8 percent. Profits and taxes provided by the textile industry to the state, which broke the 10 billion yuan mark in 1978, again increased 9 percent in 1979. Foreign exchange earnings by textile exports also increased by a large amount.

In the new year we must continue to do a good job in readjusting the textile industry, and we must further develop the movement to increase production and practice economy. We must strive to achieve new levels in production and management, quality and variety, and export and foreign exchange earnings to meet the expectations of the country's people.

CHENGDU MEETING ON DEVELOPING HYDROELECTRIC POWER

OW210631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 20 Jan--From 10 to 17 January, the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the People's Bank of China and the Farmers Bank of China jointly held an on-the-spot meeting in Chengdu on the development of small hydroelectric power stations. At the meeting, the more than 250 representatives from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions summed up their experiences and warmly discussed how to do a still better job in "building, managing, supporting and making use of" China's small hydroelectric power stations. At present, the total number of small hydroelectric power stations is nearly 90,000, with a total capacity of over 6.3 million kw. This is equivalent to 3 1/2 times the total capacity of all the thermal and hydroelectric power stations in China in the early postliberation years.

To increase the role of small hydroelectric power stations and develop China's small hydroelectric power stations even more rapidly, the representatives attending the meeting proposed to carry out their work as follows:

1. While the power stations should be operated by the state and by the communes and brigades collectively, the counties and communes must also run the power stations together.
2. It is necessary to put all the existing small power stations into networks and consolidate all the achievements in power generation. Prior to liberation, there was not a single hydroelectric power station in Hubei. After liberation, the masses built many power stations. However, the problem of building stations with no power generators has not been solved. Last year, this province paid full attention to making good use of funds and supplying all necessary equipment, accessories and parts needed to complete various projects. It built new hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 157,000 kw. Hubei became the province with the largest number of new hydropower generators in 1979.
3. It is necessary to uphold the principles of "whoever builds, owns and manages a power station will benefit from this station" and "supporting the electric network with payments from users of the electric power generated by this network" and "combining the building and the management of small hydroelectric power stations."

Minister Qian Zhengying and Vice Minister Li Boning of water conservancy, Director Li Baohua of the People's Bank of China and Director Fang Gao of the Farmers Bank of China attended the meeting and delivered speeches.

During the meeting, the representatives also toured a number of small hydroelectric power stations and saw an exhibition of small hydroelectric power station facilities serving Sichuan Province.

JIEFANGJUN BAO REPORTS ON PLA ADVANCED UNIT

OW170554 Beijing Domestic Service in Chinese 2230 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] The 17 January issue of JIEFANGJUN BAO carries a front page report on how the party committee of the 1st Garrison Division under the Beijing PLA units, which received a commendation in a circular of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission, has continued to develop the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and has made new achievements in building the division.

The outstanding merits are: The members of the division's party committee have placed strict demands on themselves, refrained from seeking special privileges, and have persisted in acting like common soldiers, common party members and common cadres. They have also shared hardship and happiness with the masses.

REPORT ON RECENT ACTIVITIES OF PLA UNITS

OW180626 [Editorial Report] The following report on activities of Chinese People's Liberation Army units has been monitored from PRC media:

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese on 15 January at 0316 GMT reports that leading cadres of the No 6905 plant in Sichuan refrained from seeking special privileges despite the progress of the plant in recent years.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUNNAN, FUJIAN MILITARY LEADERS ATTEND RALLIES

OW170556 Beijing Domestic Service in Chinese 2230 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, over the past several days Yunnan Province and the Kunming PLA units, and Fujian Province, Fuzhou Municipality and the Fuzhou PLA units have held rallies to support the army and give preferential treatment to military dependents and to support the government and cherish the people. Leading comrades of Yunnan Province and the Kunming PLA units, including An Pingsheug, Yang Dezhi, Liu Minghui and Liu Zhijian; Yang Chengwu, commander of the Fuzhou PLA units; Li Zhimin, political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units; Liao Zhigao, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee; and Ma Xingyuan, governor of Fujian Province, attended and spoke at the respective rallies.

PRC MAKES PROVISIONAL RULING ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

OW191800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 19 (XINHUA)--A provisional ruling on foreign exchange control by the People's Republic of China has been drawn up and will soon be promulgated and implemented. This was announced at the current meeting of managers of the Bank of China now being held here. It will be China's first official ruling on foreign exchange control. The new regulations will govern all aspects of foreign exchange business, including those involving individuals, state organs, foreign diplomatic missions in China, enterprises owned by Overseas Chinese and by foreigners and participants in joint ventures. Details of the regulations will be released shortly.

HYDROGEOLOGISTS URGED TO FIND MORE UNDERGROUND WATER

OW181340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA)--China's hydrogeologists have been called upon to find new underground water resources in the arid agricultural areas that have been designated as producers of cereals for market. The call was made today at the closing session of a national conference attended by geological bureau chiefs from all parts of country. At present there are 13 designated areas producing grain for market in China. Some of them are short of water. They include the Gansu Corridor, the northern Jiangsu plain, the plain north of the Huai River, and the central part of Jilin Province. The conference also urged the hydrogeologists to find new water resources in arid livestock-breeding regions such as Nei Monggol, Xinjiang and Qinghai.

It was reported at the meeting that fresh water was found last year in an area plagued by salty water some 400 square kilometres in the Gansu Corridor. This discovery enabled the irrigation of farmland and supplied drinking water for 80,000 people. In another breakthrough it was discovered that 15 hundred million cubic metres of underground water could be tapped annually in a region covering 19 counties in the dry loess highlands of Shaanxi Province. This water can irrigate 360,000 hectares of farmland. Similar findings also were made in Nei Monggol.

China today has some 50,000 hydrogeological workers. Over the past 30 years, they have surveyed more than half of the country, including 940,000 square kilometres of agricultural land. This has given them a general picture of the underground water resources distributed in most parts of the country, excluding Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, the Gobi Desert and areas of high altitude or extreme cold. A collection of hydrogeological maps of the country has been compiled and is ready for publication.

XINHUA CONTRIBUTING COMMENTATOR ON UPHOLDING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

OW201108 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0733 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Commentary by XINHUA contributing commentator: "Keep to the Correct Orientation of Socialist Democracy"--date not given]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan--The question of democracy is one of the most important topics in the political life of the Chinese people. The democratic life of our country suffered serious damage over many years in the past, and the actual and ideological wounds still need continued treatment today. The question of democracy, which is also a question of the masses of people being the masters, is a fundamental one in political life under socialism. Without political democratization, there will be no economic modernization. Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out in his speech in celebration of the 30th National Day: "To rely on the masses and arouse their enthusiasm, it is first of all necessary to give full rein to socialist democracy and to guarantee that they really have the power to participate in the management of state affairs and the affairs of their own work units. At present there is not too much, but too little democracy. Full rein must be given to democracy. We must be firm and unshakable on this point. However, democracy itself has always been a complicated question. There are all kinds of people who are going after all kinds of democracy. What kind of democracy do we actually need? How do we give full rein to democracy? It cannot be said that the people's understanding is completely identical. We would like to comment on aspects of these questions.

Correctly Understand the Key Issues of Democracy

According to the Marxist viewpoint, democracy represents in itself the form as well as the pattern of a state. Lenin once elaborated the dialectical process of the development of democracy as "from autocratic system to bourgeois democracy; from bourgeois democracy to proletarian democracy; and from proletarian democracy to no democracy at all." ("Marxism on States" p 24) in other words, democracy is a certain type of historical category itself and is the outcome of social development when it reaches a certain historical stage, connects with the rule of a certain class and can disappear following the elimination of classes. The so-called abstract democracy and "eternal democracy" definitely do not exist. Meanwhile, democracy as part of the superstructure serves the needs of a certain economic base. It is precisely in this sense that Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Democracy as such sometimes seems to be an end, but it is in fact only a means." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol 5, p 368)

What we have discussed above are the key issues of democracy, and we must first understand them clearly. The bourgeoisie first put forward the slogan of democracy with modern significance in its struggle against the feudal autocracy. The bourgeoisie needed democracy for the very purpose of breaking away from the fetters of hierarchical privileges in feudal society and theocracy and for enjoying freedom in developing capitalism and exploiting the proletariat. The bourgeoisie usurped political power from the feudal landlord class under the banner of democracy. In a capitalist society the bourgeoisie utilizes democracy as a political means to consolidate their own ruling position. Although the democracy advocated by the bourgeoisie is universal in form and includes every person, it is in fact impossible to include every person, and it can only be enjoyed by the bourgeoisie itself. In a capitalist society the bourgeoisie owns the means of production, and they are capable of freely and logically exploiting the proletariat. The proletarians own nothing and the "democracy" they enjoy is the ability to sell their labor freely and logically.

Lenin said, "In most democratic bourgeois countries, the oppressed people may face this astonishing contradiction. On the one hand, there is the nominal equality advertised by capitalist democracy and on the other hand, there are millions of real restrictions and tricks to turn the proletariat into **HIDDEN SLAVES**. ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 3, p 633) Before seizing political power, the bourgeoisie uses the slogan of democracy to bewitch the masses of people into forming the main force to oppose feudalism. After seizing political power, it uses the signboard of democracy to shield the last exploiting system in mankind's history. In this situation, the bourgeoisie dare not make public the class content of democracy and the real end of the means of democracy. They cheat the proletariat and other working people by singing aloud "absolute democracy" and making bourgeois democracy "shine most brilliantly" with false decorations.

The petty bourgeoisie's viewpoint of democracy also reflects their economic condition. The individual private ownership of the petty bourgeoisie is associated with both the outmoded feudal patriarchal system and with capitalism. To escape bankruptcy and to climb upward, the petty bourgeoisie are apt to display a fanaticism for democracy. In fact, they run after democracy simply to protect or expand their limited means of production or small pieces of land. The ideal kingdom in their minds is individualism and egalitarianism.

Although somewhat different, the democratic pursuits of both the bourgeoisie and the petty bourgeoisie are by nature in the service of private ownership. The central point of both of their views of democracy is individualism. When the bourgeoisie uses democracy as a means for organizing themselves into a ruling class, the proletariat also gradually learn from that process to use democracy as a political means with which to wage struggle against the bourgeoisie, to seize political power from it and to organize themselves into a ruling class. However, fundamentally different from the bourgeoisie, the proletariat dare not speak out openly that democracy is a means, not an end. Engels said: "To seize political power, the proletariat also needs the form of democracy. However, like all political forms, this form is but a means." ("Complete Works of Engels" Vol 36, p 131) Fighting for democracy in the course of the struggle against feudalism, the proletariat aimed at making the bourgeois democratic revolution thorough so as to open a prospect for socialism. The proletariat still needs democracy after achieving the victory in socialist revolution, using democracy as a means to the end of achieving socialism and realizing communism. So far as the proletariat are concerned, when we waged struggles for the people's democratic rights, to establish the People's Republic and to consolidate the people's political power, we were fighting for, protecting and striving for democracy. This means that under a given situation and in a given period, democracy is an end. However, fundamentally speaking, we do not advocate democracy for democracy's sake but will use it as a means to struggle against the exploiting class and to win the domination of the proletariat and will use the democratic power to protect the people's interests, clear the obstacles on the path and eventually attain the goal of abolishing classes and emancipating all mankind.

The historical development of society shows us:

1. Democracy invariably belongs to a given class. There has never been so-called abstract democracy or democracy of a general nature or supra-democracy but only specific democracy, democracy of a class. Both for the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, winning democracy means winning ruling power. The winning of democracy by the ruling class means the loss of democracy for the ruled class. The winning of democracy by the former presupposes the loss of democracy for the latter.

Denying the class nature of democracy is tantamount to obscuring or even erasing the demarcation between proletarian and bourgeois democracy, Lenin pointed out: "Fiddling with general terms of freedom, equality and democracy is no different from blindly reciting ideas that reflect relations of commodity production. Using such general terms for the purpose of fulfilling the specific task of the dictatorship of the proletariat simply means a complete shift to the bourgeois theory, principle and stand. From the proletarian point of view, the questions can only be: From which class freedom was won and oppression was cast off, to which class equality was extended and whether democracy is based on private ownership or on the abolishment of private ownership and so on and so forth." ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 4, p 92)

2. As a kind of superstructure, democracy has always served the economic interests of a certain class and a certain economic base. Lenin said: "Any democracy that exists by itself cannot produce socialism. But in real life, democracy has never 'existed alone' but has always 'depended on others for existence.' Democracy also influences the economy, gives impetus to ECONOMIC improvement and is affected by economic developments. This is clear historical dialectics." ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 3, p 238) History is precisely like this: When the bourgeoisie won democracy, the economic result was the establishment of the capitalist economic system. When the proletariat won democracy, the economic result was the establishment of the socialist system of public ownership and the step-by-step wiping out of all exploiting classes. In the modern history of revolution, both the proletariat and the bourgeoisie have used the democratic movement to lead to their economic needs and the result of a democratic movement, in the final analysis, is measured by certain economic results.

Today, the history of China has reached a brand new stage. Our central task is realizing the four modernizations. Perfecting and developing socialist democracy is precisely for the great cause of the four modernizations and nothing else. In the final analysis, the result of democracy should be measured by whether it benefits or harms our modernization program. We must use democracy as a tool to serve the socialist economic base, effect proper readjustments to the relations of production and continuously perfect the superstructure. At present it is particularly important to promote and safeguard the nation's stability and unity so that democracy can promote the rapid development of productivity to fulfill the general task of building a strong, modern, socialist nation. Prattling about democracy while neglecting the general objective of modernization will result in betraying the socialist principle of democracy and violating the basic interests of the proletariat and the people. If there is a type of "democracy" which weakens and interferes with the four modernizations instead of promoting and defending them, it is by no means socialist democracy but in fact opposes socialist democracy.

To us the principles of democracy and socialism are closely related. Deviating from the democratic principle, socialism will deteriorate and degenerate. Deviating from the socialist principle, democracy will miss its goal and lose its bearings.

Draw a Clear Line of Demarcation in Two Respects

As a form of state, the system of socialist democracy was born out of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It has a history of over 60 years, beginning with the victory of the October Revolution. Like all new things which are bound to encounter various forms of difficulties and complications, the proletarian socialist democratic system has also been subjected to the interference and sabotage of various social forces and ideological trends.

How to eliminate this interference and sabotage and enable socialist democracy to develop healthily is still an important subject in the socialist practice of today's China. To continuously perfect and develop socialist democracy, we must draw a clear line of demarcation in two regards. First, we must draw a clear line of demarcation with feudal, despotic ideas. Second, we must draw a clear line of demarcation with democratic ideas of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie. We must launch resolute struggle against feudal despotism to develop democracy.

China has a long history of feudalism and it has never gone through the stage of bourgeois democracy. A feudal society of 3,000 years and a semifeudal and semicolonial society of more than 100 years has caused extreme economic and cultural backwardness. Certain vestiges in this respect still exist. Under these circumstances, autocracy, patriarchal behavior and other feudal things can easily grow. This was one of the important conditions under which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were able to go rampant for some time in our country.

After the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin analyzed the situation and said that the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia first reflected "the contradiction between Russia's backwardness and its 'gallop' toward democracy in the supreme form (that is, to reach Soviet democracy or proletarian democracy)" ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 29, p 275) and that due to this contradiction, the following situation has arisen: "The Soviet regime has in principle practiced the highest proletarian democracy and has set an example of implementing this kind of democracy for the whole world, but the cultural backwardness has held back the Soviet regime and revived the bureaucratic system." ("Complete Works of Lenin" Vol 29, p 152)

Conditions in China today are very similar to those prevailing in Russia at that time. While we possess the most advanced proletarian democratic system on the one hand, the reactionary and ignorant feudal remnants and economic and cultural backwardness are from time to time trying to interfere with and sabotage the implementation of the proletarian democratic system on the other. This is the acute contradiction China is confronting in the course of practicing democracy. We must acknowledge this contradiction, pay attention to it and at the same time overcome it with the greatest efforts.

With what method are we going to overcome this contradiction? To seek help from bourgeois democracy? Or to strengthen and perfect socialist democracy. The correct answer is of course the latter.

Bourgeois democracy once played an active role in the struggle against feudalism, but it has long since declined and become decadent and reactionary. Except for certain democratic forms, fundamentally speaking the proletariat can never use it. Since the opium war, countless advanced people in China had sought the truth from the west for saving their country and people and what tortuous ways they had gone through and suffered setbacks. They had tried all the available ways, but to no avail. It was not until Marxism-Leninism was introduced in China that the Chinese revolution emerged in a new form. The bourgeois republic had to give up its seat to the People's Republic led by the proletariat, and this precious experience has been obtained by the Chinese people in some 100 years at the price of bloodshed. The Chinese people cannot tolerate the revival of feudal autocracy nor can they allow bourgeois democracy to mount on the stage, swindle and bluff and fool the people, in service of the bourgeois rule or capitalist restoration.

What attitude we should adopt toward the pernicious influence of feudalism and autocracy in China is of special significance under the current historical condition.

Since the "gang of four" were smashed, the people have shown serious interest in ways of healing the wounds caused in past years. The decade long catastrophe has caused many mental wounds for the people and, though the pain is over, the people are still filled with grief and indignation. This is quite understandable and the people cannot but consider ways of preventing a recurrence of this historical tragedy. However, these mental wounds may develop in two opposite directions. On the one hand, they may make the people feel moved and inspired and, with their active attitude, promote the restoration and development of socialist democracy, wipe out the pernicious influence, do their work well and make up for the losses. On the other, they may also go toward another extreme and make the people take a passive attitude and create certain doubts about our party and socialist system. Under such circumstances, the idea of bourgeois democracy may find an opportune time to reappear. As proletarian revolutionary fighters and faithful supporters of people's democracy, we must maintain due vigilance against this problem. We should bear Lenin's words in mind: "A further, small step forward, seemingly toward the same direction, would turn truth into mistake." ("Complete Works of Lenin" Vol 4, p 257) If we fail to maintain vigilance against the danger of degradation as mentioned above but consider it as "unnecessary worry about the country and people" or "I alone remain sober while all the others are drunk," we will deviate farther and farther from the path.

Although Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran rampant in our party and country for as long as 10 years, we must be positive that our party and people have a glorious democratic tradition. In modern times the Chinese people made sacrifices in blood for over 100 years in striving for democracy and opposing imperialism and feudalism. Our party was the very first on the Chinese soil to raise the big banner of democracy to thoroughly and uncompromisingly oppose imperialism and feudalism. We led the people of the whole country to wage the earth-shaking struggle and win the victory of the new democratic revolution. The worker, peasant and student movements led by our party all charged forward for the sake of democracy and made glorious contributions. Even the PLA, weapons in the army's hands, persisted in "democracy in the three main fields"; democracy in political, economic and military affairs, which proved so effective that the PLA attained the "three great objectives": politically, it has been very closely united; economically, it has improved the army's life, and militarily, it has made progress in skills and tactics. All these constitute the democratic tradition of which we are proud. Without this tradition, our party could not have possibly led the people of the whole country to overthrow the feudalistic, fascist "gang of four." Ignoring our traditional democratic spirit means disregarding the glorious history of our nation, country and party. Our current task is to make tremendous efforts to wage an unremitting struggle against the pernicious influence of feudalism, to revive our party's glorious democratic tradition and spirit and to advance socialist democracy to a brand new stage. We must achieve this task. We certainly can achieve it. Thus to give scope to democracy it is necessary to combat the bourgeois democratic ideas and at the same time energetically guide the petty bourgeoisie's thinking onto the proletariat's ideological path.

The history of the dictatorship of the proletariat shows us that after the proletariat has gained political power, bourgeois democratic ideas are constantly used by the bourgeoisie as a weapon with which to wage struggle against the proletariat. If, under the bourgeois system, the proletariat could take advantage of the bourgeois democracy in waging struggle against the bourgeoisie, we should see that under the socialist system the bourgeoisie can likewise take advantage of the proletarian democracy in waging struggle against the proletariat. They can use the proletarian democracy in a legitimate way to confound the fundamental differences between the proletarian and bourgeois democracy and to interfere with and weaken the cause of proletariat's revolution and construction.

In this respect, a salient feature is to clamor for "universal democracy" and "absolute freedom," slander socialist centralism as feudal despotism, demand bourgeois liberalization politically and ideologically and decry political interference, all in an attempt to divorce the democratic movement under the socialist system from the communist party's leadership and to veer from the course of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Once such "freedom" and "democracy" of their advertising are restricted, they will vilify the dictatorship of the proletariat for violating human rights and strangling democracy and profess to establish their utopia in the bourgeois democratic mode. It is a good thing that some naive and childish people are zealous about democracy. But they do not understand the essential difference between socialist and bourgeois democracy and wrongly assume that those [bourgeois] hypocritical and corruptible things are really good prescriptions for governing the country. Therefore, we are faced with a serious task: To conduct patient and meticulous work of persuasion among these people and help them overcome the influence of erroneous ideas (including the vile influence spread on the question of democracy after the overthrow of the "gang of four") and make a clear demarcation between proletarian and bourgeois democracy.

It is even more arduous and complex work to overcome the influence of the petty bourgeois thinking and guide it onto the proletarian course. Lenin said while speaking of the situation in Russia: "Bolshevism has grown, developed and been tested in the protracted struggle against THE PETTY BOURGEOISIE'S REVOLUTIONARY FANATICISM." ("Complete Works of Lenin" Vol 31, p 13) Ours has been a society with oceans and seas of petty bourgeois people and the petty bourgeoisie thinking is a burden left by history on the Chinese people which will be felt for a long, long time. The manifestation of the petty bourgeoisie thinking on the question of democracy especially merits our attention.

The "universal democracy" and "absolute democracy" the petty bourgeoisie desire is determined by the narrow viewpoints of small producers. They set the highest price for democracy because they stubbornly want to protect their own individualism from any damage. According to their viewpoint, anything detrimental to their individualism is a violation of democracy. When their personal interests are harmed by the feudal class and the bourgeoisie; they would demand democracy from the feudal class and the bourgeoisie; under this circumstance, the democracy of the petty bourgeoisie does play a progressive role. In the course of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, when their individualism is hampered by the collectivism of the proletariat and socialist centralism, they may also demand "democracy" from the proletariat. Under these circumstances, the democracy of the petty bourgeoisie becomes harmful not only to the collective interests, but also to individual interests in the end. Due to the disorganized nature of the petty bourgeoisie and its lack of discipline, the democratic thinking of the petty bourgeoisie is often manifested in extremely drastic emotions and anarchic acts that may be used by the bourgeoisie under given conditions. As Lenin pointed out, "Although a certain kind of extremely revolutionary fanaticism can be 'easily stimulated' in the petty bourgeoisie, it lacks tenacity, organization, discipline, and an unswerving spirit." This kind of revolutionary fanaticism is vacillating, flashy and without substance; this fanaticism would promise obedience, but its members would become depressed and indulge in illusion. It could even develop into a peculiar type of 'frenzy' that is engrossed in 'fashionable' bourgeois ideology of various descriptions." ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 31, p 14) In the revolutionary ranks, unified will and centralized leadership are opposed by the ideology of the petty bourgeoisie. The ideology of the petty bourgeoisie represents a corrosive agent which is negative and detrimental to socialist democracy. In the 10 turbulent years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" utilized the ideas of the petty bourgeoisie to stir up anarchism, and they brought serious disasters to our country. Even today, their pernicious influence should not be underestimated.

How to "build a protective screen and fortress among the proletarian masses capable of withstanding the corrosive influence of the spontaneous forces and the force of habit of petty bourgeoisie" ("Selected Works of Stalin" Vol 16, p 158) is exactly a key issue to determine whether proletarian democracy can be developed normally.

At present, socialist practice in our country has advanced to a new stage, and the socialist economic base requires that socialist democracy further improve itself. Socialist democracy is not a model generated from people's thinking. It needs to be developed by us after repeated studies and summing up of experiences through practice. We should explore more and better ways and means for promoting socialist democracy to help the people govern their own country and arouse their enthusiasm and creativity. There are some inviolable guidelines in making this exploration [tan suo 2232 4792]. Those principles will not obstruct the development of democracy but are necessary in protecting socialist democracy.

1. Under all circumstances, democracy as a system, institution and means must serve the total interests of socialism. Its main criterion is to protect the interests of the overwhelming majority of people. To the communists, there is nothing in this world more important than the people's interests.

In analyzing the course of the proletarian revolution in 1847, Engels predicted: "The proletarian revolution must first establish THE SYSTEM OF DEMOCRACY in order to establish the political administration of the proletariat directly or indirectly." "If the proletariat cannot immediately use democracy to attack private ownership and insure the protection of various measures for the existence of the proletariat, this kind of democracy will be useless to the proletariat." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 1, pp 219, 220) The "democratic system" mentioned by Engels is a system through which the proletariat may establish their political power. It is a system through which the proletariat and other laboring people may seek and protect their own interests.

Consolidating the political power of the proletariat and protecting the fundamental interests of the proletariat are the basic principles in enforcing socialist democracy. "Democracy" which weakens and undermines the political power of the proletariat and "democracy" which runs counter to the fundamental interests of the proletariat is not the kind of democracy we want. "Democracy" which runs counter to the fundamental interests of the people and is used by some to seek personal interests is definitely not socialist democracy. It is either the democracy of the bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie or a disguised form of bureaucratism and totalitarianism.

2. It is necessary to uphold the unity of democracy and centralism and of freedom and discipline. Democracy, centralism, freedom and discipline are always interrelated and interact among themselves. They do not exist in an absolute and isolated manner. We must, therefore, study how to perfect socialist democracy based on their interrelation and interaction.

When centralism and discipline are stressed, some people invariably hold that there is no "democracy" or "freedom." They simply do not understand that things are related to and conditioned on one another. Socialist democracy means the majority of the people enjoy democracy, and the minority are not allowed to make arbitrary decisions and take preemptory actions. However, this does not mean everyone can have his own way or do as he pleases. In socialist society, imposing certain restrictions on some people's conduct to insure normal order in daily life, production and other work does not run counter to socialist democracy. On the contrary, this is precisely the way socialist democracy should develop. It is a situation necessary for the development of socialist democracy.

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Since socialist democracy constitutes rule by the overwhelming majority of people in society, anything running counter to socialist democracy or anything that is harmful to the interests of the overwhelming majority of people naturally should be restricted or even eliminated as socialist democracy develops. For instance, the emergence of socialist democracy means the elimination of bourgeois democracy; when there is freedom of labor, there is no freedom of capital [zi ben di zi you 6327 2609 4104 5261 3945]; when the people want to live in unity and stability and concentrate their energies on the four modernizations, a small number of people are not allowed to make trouble, cause damage or jeopardize public order.

When freedom is described as having one's own way, it is a misinterpretation of freedom and a complete failure to understand the laws governing the development of objective things. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "Freedom means the knowledge of necessity and the transformation of the objective world. Only on the basis of the knowledge of necessity can people act freely." (Speech at an enlarged meeting of the CCP Central Committee) In the struggle with nature, people cannot do as they please and must be restricted by natural laws. When two mathematicians try to solve mathematical problems, it is not the one who makes mistakes in solving problems but the one who solves them correctly who has greater freedom. Likewise, people are restricted by social laws and cannot do as they please in social struggle. This requires people to accept unified command in action and to be restricted by the revolutionary legal system. Basically speaking, this is why we must uphold the unity of democracy and centralism and that of freedom and discipline.

3. The form of democracy must be subordinate to its content. Socialist democracy should take a certain form which is determined by the content of socialist democracy. Of course, this form not only reflects the content of socialist democracy negatively and passively, but it in turn influences, promotes or hinders the development of the content of socialist democracy. For this reason, whether we can take a proper democratic form is a major question affecting the normal development of the people's socialist democracy and the protection of the people's interests.

We have restored and developed a number of effective democratic forms over the past 3 years, including people's congresses at various levels, the decisionmaking power of enterprises and production teams and the election of cadres at basic levels. When these forms are used well, they are conducive to the exercising of power by the people as masters of the country, and they play a positive role in practice.

However, there are also some so-called democratic forms which have been proven in practice to be harmful to the development of socialist democracy and to the consolidation of stability and unity. As masters of the country, the people should consider the consequences of these forms and act with caution.

Since democracy is a form or shape of the state, it should be institutionalized and guaranteed by law. In other words, the socialist legal system should guarantee the people's democratic rights. At the same time, we must follow given legal procedures in promoting socialist democracy.

With the constant development of the socialist cause, socialist democracy is bound to be developed and expanded. This is an irresistible historical trend. On the one hand, we must never flinch from democracy and must never lose the courage to give full scope to democracy among the people. We must never fail to respect the people's due democratic rights just because a small number of people make trouble and cause damage. We must have confidence in the overwhelming majority of the masses, rely on them and firmly believe they can correctly exercise their democratic rights.

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On the other hand, we must firmly adhere to the correct orientation of socialist democracy. We must conscientiously study and grasp Marxist theory, including the central authorities' important statements published since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Thus we will be able to have a firm faith and a clear head and will not be influenced by the erroneous trends of thought. In addition, we should learn from comrades engaged in practical work and get to know what workers, peasants and intellectuals are thinking and doing. We should get to know how they practically, not abstractly, deal with various problems emerging in the practice of socialism. In a word, we should do as Lenin said: We should THOROUGHLY develop democracy, find out THE FORMS of its development and test them in PRACTICE. ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol III, p 238) In this way socialist democracy will better serve the modernization of our country.

XINHUA REVIEWS PROVINCIAL PRESS ON SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

OW160450 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 15 Jan 80 CW

[Press digest from ZHEJIANG RIBAO 5 January and LIAONING RIBAO 10 January]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan--Press Digest: Promoting Democracy and Maintaining Order Are Dialectical Unity

At the mention of promoting democracy, some people mistakenly hold that they can do whatever they like beyond the bounds of the law and discipline. This is a serious misinterpretation of socialist democracy. We hold that the relationship between democracy and centralism, between democracy and order and between democracy on the one hand and stability and unity on the other is one of dialectical unity. They must not be set against or separated from one another. Why should we say this?

First, any democratic system is designed to maintain social order and to consolidate a certain economic base. The bourgeois democratic system is aimed at maintaining capitalist social order and consolidating the capitalist economic base. The socialist democratic system is aimed at maintaining socialist social order and consolidating and developing the socialist economic base. In promoting socialist democracy, we must now do so in the interest of further promoting the country's unity and stability and safeguarding good public order as well as order in production, education, scientific research and other work and in the people's daily life. This is a prerequisite for speeding up our country's four modernizations. It is also a basic condition for gradually improving the people's living standards on the basis of developing production. This represents the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country. If one talks about "promoting democracy" without proceeding from this basic starting point, he will certainly go astray.

Second, it is imperative to maintain social order so that the people can exercise their democratic rights and practice socialist democracy. It is commonsense that production order is indispensable for labor, traffic order is indispensable for driving cars, school order is indispensable for teaching and work order is indispensable for office work. Our Constitution stipulates that "citizens must take care of and protect public property, observe labor discipline, observe public order, respect social ethics and safeguard state secrets." It also provides that "the state prohibits any person from using any means whatsoever to disrupt society, undermine the state's economic plans, encroach upon or squander state and collective property or damage the public interest."

In writing the safeguards of public order into fundamental law, the state aimed precisely at effectively guaranteeing the practice of socialist democracy. Actions taken under the pretext of "promoting democracy," such as leaving one's post without permission, going places to establish revolutionary ties, storming government offices and surrounding and attacking leading members, not only seriously encroach on the democracy and freedom of the overwhelming majority of people but also are not permitted by socialist law and discipline. At present, achieving the four modernizations is the center of our political life. We must uphold the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The trend of erroneous thought of doubting the party's line, principles and policies from the "left" or from the right must be thoroughly criticized. Stern measures must be taken against individual counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and black sheep who take a hostile attitude toward the party and socialism and carry out sabotage activities. Only thus will it be possible to stabilize public order, to push the four modernizations forward and to guarantee the people's democratic rights.

Third, democracy and order are two sides of the same coin complementing each other. Furthermore, democracy itself is a kind of order. The democratic rights enjoyed by the people in various aspects, such as the right to vote, or recall, participation in the management of the state and enterprises and supervision over leading bodies at various levels, should be institutionalized and standardized. Socialist democracy will become empty talk if it is not guaranteed by the law and systems. (The above was digested from the 5 January ZHEJIANG RIBAO)

Since smashing the "gang of four," our party has consolidated itself through tremendous efforts and courage and has adopted a series of ideological and organizational steps that are realistic and in tune with combating and overcoming the corrosion of both bureaucratic thinking and work style. Within the short span of a little more than 3 years, gratifying results have been achieved in correcting the party's style. To deny bureaucracy exists is not a realistic attitude. It is also not realistic to deny that our party has the confidence and ability to overcome bureaucracy. The issue is not whether bureaucracy exists in our society. The issue is how to correctly understand and solve the problem of bureaucratic thinking and work style existing among our cadres. It is exactly on this fundamental issue that differences in principle exist between us and those who uphold anarchism.

The first difference concerns the estimate of the degree of seriousness of bureaucratic thinking and work style among the cadres. Those who uphold anarchism believe nearly all our cadres are big and small bureaucrats. Is this true? Absolutely not. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," our party, which is faced with mountains of problems and difficulties, has exerted tremendous efforts to stabilize the extremely chaotic political situation and has turned around the national economy, which was on the verge of collapse. It has also generally improved the living standards of the people throughout the nation. Naturally, to score such remarkable achievements we first needed a correct line and the people's support. However, it would also have been impossible to achieve this without a contingent of cadres who loyally and diligently served the people. Practice has abundantly proven that a majority or great majority of our cadres are good or fairly good and that only few of them are tainted with the unhealthy bureaucratic thinking and work style. Also, most of them can correct themselves through party education and the assistance of the masses.

The second difference concerns our knowledge of the nature of bureaucracy. We believe: The contradiction between the bureaucratic work style of certain functionaries in state organs and the masses is a contradiction among the people. It is a question of readjusting human relations within the socialist system.

This is a question of right and wrong, not an issue between us and the enemy. But those who uphold anarchism believe: Bureaucracy is the most vicious enemy. The contradiction between ourselves and bureaucracy is the principal contradiction in our society today, and the struggle against bureaucracy should be given the highest priority. Those who oppose "bureaucracy" and "special privileges" are "compatible with the main orientation in the struggle." No matter what their motive or what measures they adopt, they are "heroes." This is reversing the enemy and ourselves and putting the cart before the horse.

The third difference concerns how to struggle against bureaucracy. Just as in overcoming other erroneous ideas and trends in our party, we can only overcome bureaucracy by relying on our efforts to strengthen ideological education. Those with anarchist thoughts first advocate stirring up trouble; second, they advocate removing people with a bureaucratic work style. In essence, they are still advocating the same kind of false reasoning found in "casting doubts on everything," "overthrowing everyone", and "promoting the extensive democracy" peddled by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." This kind of fallacy will go nowhere.

Naturally, when we advocate solving the issue of bureaucracy through ideological education, we do not deny that we must enforce party discipline and state laws upon those individuals who display a serious bureaucratic work style. We believe we must combat bureaucracy in an organized manner and through discipline. But we also admit that in doing so, we need the criticism and supervision of the masses.

In short, on the issue of how to understand and combat bureaucracy, there are two stands, two viewpoints and two methods--those of Marxism and those of anarchism. We must remain sober-minded and strictly distinguish the boundary between the two. Anarchism has always been reactionary, and it is Marxism's most vicious enemy. In the course of overcoming bureaucracy and consolidating the party's style, we must never relax our efforts in criticizing anarchism. (The above was digested from the 12 January LIAONING DAILY)

RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES EMPLOYING PEOPLE ON MERIT, NOT STATUS

HK180450 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 80 p 8 HK

[Short Article by Wang Xianzheng: "Restore the Reputation of 'White Cat and Black Cat'"]

[Text] "It does not matter whether a cat is black or white as long as it can catch mice" is a popular Chinese saying which means that measures that can really solve problems are more important than bragging about them. Similarly, in evaluating whether a person is employed on his merit, he is judged primarily by his contribution to the job at hand and his attitude toward work and his ability, rather than by his status. This conforms with materialist dialectics and the spirit of seeking truth from facts. In undertaking the socialist modernization program, we need more cats that can catch mice, no matter whether the cats are black, white or brightly colored. Cats that cannot catch mice are useless even if they have attractive colors. We must resolutely oppose the metaphysical approach of judging cats by their colors or judging people by their class status.

When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck, this saying was condemned for its connotation of "not grasping class struggle." For some time, nobody dared mention it.

The saying itself is in fact devoid of class character, depending on the person who says it and under what specific circumstances. By "good cats," we mean those capable people who contribute to socialist construction for the proletarian cause or those measures, guidelines and policies that are effective for building socialism.

This benefits the people and does not contradict the concept of class struggle. It is therefore wrong not to evaluate people and measures on the basis of their merit and actual results. In restoring the reputation of this saying, we aim to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." This remnant poison still prevails with regard to employing people. Some good cats have been rejected because their colors are not pleasing, while stupid and lazy cats are still around. On the one hand, many qualified people have been ignored or wasted; on the other hand, there are people who occupy public latrines without trying to loosen their bowels. Some enterprises and units have recently employed a number of engineers and technicians who do their jobs in a commendable fashion. However, some people have not been employed on their merit, particularly those who cannot "catch mice." The masses do not approve of the idea of using such people to run modern enterprises.

BRIEFS

SIX INDUSTRIAL PRIORITIES--Beijing, 7 Jan--According to the State Economic Commission, the state has decided to carry out the principles of giving "six priorities" in light and textile industries in 1980 in order to insure acceleration of the development of light, textile and handicraft industries. The six priorities are: Priority for raw materials, fuels and electric power supply; priority for measures to tap all potential and carry technical innovations and reform; priority for capital construction; priority for bank loans; priority for foreign exchange and introduction of new technology; and priority for communications and transport. Based on these principles, the various departments concerned are implementing concrete measures adopted in this regard. Most of the raw materials to be used by the state for light and textile industries in 1980 have increased markedly over 1979. The quantity of timber for the paper industry increased 7 percent; that of pig-iron for the production of sewing machines increased 25 percent; those of copper, aluminum, lead and zinc increased from 8.7 percent to 43.3 percent; and those of caustic soda and pure soda for the textile industry increased 7.2 percent and 18.8 percent respectively. The total amount of funds for the development of light and textile industries also greatly exceeded that for 1979. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0305 GMT 7 Jan 80 OW]

COAL MINING FIGURES--Beijing, 20 Jan--Twenty-two new coal mines with a total capacity of 9,500,000 tons were newly opened and put into operation in 1979, according to the Ministry of Coal Industry. Ten coal mines were enlarged last year to add 4,490,000 tons. The combined total came to 13.99 million tons, exceeding the annual target by 2.8 percent. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW]

SMALL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY--Hangzhou, 14 Jan--China's small nitrogen fertilizer plants increased production in 1979. Those small plants produced a total of 7.31 million dun of synthetic ammonia last year, a rise of 11 percent over the previous year. The rate of increase in Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Beijing and Sichuan was over 22 percent. The total output of nitrogen fertilizers now produced by small nitrogen fertilizers plants accounts for 55 percent of the total output of nitrogen fertilizers in China and accounts for 45 percent of the total output of chemical fertilizers in China. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW]

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION--Beijing, 16 Jan--In Xian Municipality, Shaanxi, construction of more than 1 million square meters of houses was started in 1979 and more than 500,000 square meters was completed. In Jiangsu Province, more than 2.41 million square meters of urban housing was completed in 1979. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0240 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW]

FUZHOU PLA UNITS SUPPORT WATER DIVERSION PROJECT

OW191497 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 19 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Xiamen, 19 Jan--From late October last year, the Fuzhou PLA units have sent more than 3,600 cadres and fighters to support construction of the water diversion project between Jiulongjiang and Xiamen. The project, now under construction, is one of the key construction projects with state investments. Last winter, this gigantic project faced shortages of manpower and equipment and other difficulties in construction. The party committee of the Fuzhou PLA units immediately assigned large numbers of cadres and fighters to participate in the construction with their own equipment and supplies. Commander Yang Chengwu, Deputy Commander Long Feiwu, and others have frequently come to the construction site to expeditiously solve problems related to construction. To date, nearly 300,000 cubic meters of earthwork and some 360 meters of culvert have been completed in the three critical sections of the left trunk canal which is under construction by the Fuzhou PLA units.

JIANGSU'S WUXI MUNICIPALITY HEARS XU JIATUN, ELECTS LEADERS

OW181005 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] The Sixth Wuxi Municipal Congress of the CCP was held from 10 to 14 January, just as the promising 1980's began. The congress mobilized party organizations at various levels, party members, cadres and the masses in the entire municipality to hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, further implement the guidelines of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the party's 11th Central Committee, continue to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, fight the first battle of the four modernizations well and strive to build Wuxi into a modern industrial and tourist city.

Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the congress. On behalf of the provincial party committee, he fully affirmed the tremendous achievements made by party organizations at various levels, and all the party members and people in Wuxi Municipality since the downfall of the gang of four. He urged all the people of the city to proceed from the realities in Wuxi, bring into full play the city's historical, economic and technological superiority, give priority to raising standards and through years of unremitting efforts, build Wuxi City into a center of high-standard light and textile, electronic and light machinery manufacturing industries, a foreign trade and export center and a great tourist attraction.

Filled with triumphant joy and with confidence for the bright future, the 720 delegates from all fronts in the city studied and discussed Comrade Xu Jiantu's speech. They expressed their determination to live up to the ardent expectations of the provincial party committee and do a still better and more solid job in all fields of work. Comrade Han Benchu made a report entitled "Strive To Carry Out the Shift of Work Emphasis and Accelerate the Modernization of Our City," on behalf of the Fifth Wuxi Municipal CCP Committee.

The congress [words indistinct] elected by secret ballot members and alternate members to form the Sixth Wuxi Municipal CCP Committee. On the morning of 15 January, the Sixth Wuxi Municipal CCP Committee held its first plenary session, and democratically elected members of the Standing Committee and a secretary and deputy secretaries of the Sixth Wuxi Municipal CCP Committee as well as members and a secretary and deputy secretaries of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the municipal CCP Committee.

The following are results of the elections: Secretary of the Wuxi Municipal CCP committee: Han Benchu; Deputy Secretaries: (Ma Jian), (Yu Qian), (Hu Yangde), (En Guifa) and (Chen Wenzhang). Secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the municipal CCP committee: (Hu Qikui); and Deputy Secretaries: (Wang Zhiping), (Chao Jianxun), (Liu Mingsan) and (Shao Kunquan). After the election, Comrade Han Benchu made a speech.

JIANGSU SENDS COMFORT LETTER TO PLA MEN, FAMILIES

OW211156 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Report on comfort letter from the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government to all commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Jiangsu, all families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen disabled revolutionary armymen demobilized and retired armymen and armymen transferred to civilian work in the province--date not given]

[Excerpts] The letter says: In the excellent situation in which the people throughout the country are advancing toward the goal of the four modernizations fully confident of victory and when great victories have been won on all fronts, we have ushered in the first spring in the 1980's. At this joyous time of the spring festival, the provincial people's government wishes to extend special greetings and regards to you.

After reviewing the great victories won on all fronts in the past year, the letter says: From the bottom of our hearts, we thank the commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Jiangsu for their energetic support. While strengthening preparedness against war, speeding up the modernization of the army and working hard to fulfill your various tasks, you have deeply concerned yourselves with the socialist construction in this province. The families of revolutionary martyrs and armymen, disabled revolutionary armymen, demobilized and retired armymen and armymen transferred to civilian work throughout the province have inherited and carried forward our army's glorious tradition, actively participated in socialist construction and made important contributions to their jobs. We must follow the principles of emancipating the mind, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts, uniting and looking forward, promote socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system, uphold the four basic principles, correctly handle contradictions among the people and problems left over from the past, strengthen army-government and army-people unity, treasure and develop the hard-won excellent situation, continue to implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy with readjustment as the focal point, do a still better job in industrial and agricultural production and work in all fields and make unremitting efforts to fight the first battle of the four modernizations well.

The letter concludes: The world situation today is characterized by great turmoil. The big and small hegemonists are intensifying their aggression and expansion abroad. We must heighten our vigilance a hundredfold, strengthen preparedness against war, launch extensive activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to families of revolutionary martyrs and soldiers, actively support the army's modernization, prepare for all eventualities and be ready at all times to crush any enemy who dares to invade. Comrades, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, let us rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, work with one heart and one mind, go all out, aim high and advance courageously toward the great goal of the four modernizations.

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PRC
EAST REGION

JIANG WEIQING, LI ZUGEN ATTEND JIANGXI YOUTH SCIENCE EXHIBITION

HK210301 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] A rally to present awards for exhibits displayed in the Jiangxi provincial exhibition of scientific achievements of youths and juveniles was held in Nanchang on 18 January. Present at the gathering were Jiang Weiqing, Liu Junxiu, Xu Qin, Zhang Yuqing, Zhang Guozhen, and Fang Qian, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and the provincial people's government. Also present were Li Zugen, an alternate member of the CCP Central Committee, and responsible comrades of the provincial science and technology committee, the provincial CYL committee, the provincial physical culture committee, and the provincial education bureau. Xu Qin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor, made a speech.

SHANDONG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PROMOTING TOURISM

SK201010 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to our sources, a provincial work conference on foreign affairs and tourism was held from 12 to 18 January in Jinan. Wang Zhongyin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice governor of the province, and Lin Ping, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee, attended and addressed the conference.

The conference pointed out: In order to cope with the new situation and do an even better job in foreign affairs and tourism work, it is necessary to strengthen the party's centralized and unified leadership in this regard and to overcome any problems existing in the work. Under the leadership of the pertinent party committees, the foreign affairs departments at all levels should conscientiously carry out the party's line in foreign affairs and act in accordance with the related principle, policy, rules and discipline. They should also give work guidance to those units which deal with foreigners. In the meantime, further efforts should be made to strengthen the foreign affairs personnel and tourism work contingent ideologically and organizationally and to improve their work. Tourist departments at all levels should fully understand the significance of developing tourism, see the excellent conditions that exist for developing this work and make a steady advance in accordance with the principle of making vigorous development in a solid way.

The conference studied and worked out a plan for our province's tourism work. According to this plan, this year our province will receive more than twice as many foreign visitors, returned Overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan as last year. That is, a great development in tourism is expected from now on. To insure the fulfillment of the development plan, the conference discussed a number of questions on the accommodations for tourists, such as strengthening the management of accommodations, keeping the charges at a reasonable level and improving the services to tourists. Measures for making improvements were thus set up at the conference.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL TRADE UNION MEETING

OW170515 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] The fourth enlarged session of the Seventh Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial Trade Union Council was held in Hangzhou recently.

The meeting called on staff and workers throughout the province to take concerted actions and make concerted efforts to resolutely implement the general principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating, and improving the national economy; carry out the movement to increase production and conserve resources in a penetrating and sustained manner; boost production; lower the population growth rate; build a prosperous Zhejiang; and strive to contribute more to the four modernizations.

While in session, Tie Ying, first secretary, and Zhang Jingtang, deputy secretary, of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting. Comrade Tie Ying pointed out: Great victories have been won on all fronts in Zhejiang since last year as a result of implementing the guidelines laid down by the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and by the 2d session of the 5th NPC, and as result of strategically shifting the emphasis of the party's work. This fully shows that the line put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is correct, and that the broad masses have worked really hard. He continued: Comrades of various trade unions have also worked hard and made great contributions. In this year, the first year of the 1980's and the second year of national economic readjustment, the most important things are to make our economic construction a success, boost production, lower the population growth, make Zhejiang a prosperous province, strengthen ideological and political work, insure implementation of the party's political line and create a lasting stable and united political situation. Comrade Tie Ying urged the party committees at all levels to strengthen their leadership over, and support for, the trade unions, and to pay attention to promoting and training the middle-aged and young cadres in order to strengthen the trade union organizations. He also urged the party committees to entrust work to the trade unions according to the party's central task and help the trade unions solve some practical problems so that the trade unions can exercise their functions, authority and responsibilities and become the party's effective assistants in doing mass work. He urged the trade unions to maintain close ties with the masses, represent the workers' interests and pay attention to improving the workers' livelihood and education, so as to properly promote the labor emulation campaigns, give full play to the workers' enthusiasm and boost production.

The meeting reviewed the work of last year and studied and worked out the tasks of the trade unions this year. In light of the Marxist principle that practice is the sole criterion of truth, the meeting also reviewed the history of trade union work and summed up both the positive and the negative experiences and lessons. The meeting maintained that the party's correct line has always dominated the work of Zhejiang's trade unions since the founding of the country; that the so-called "domination of the sinister line," "syndicalism," "economism" and other false charges imposed on the trade unions must be completely overturned; that Comrade (Su Zhenhai) and other trade union cadres who had been erroneously condemned must be completely exonerated and their honor reinstated; and that it is necessary to further correct the ideological line and remove the heavy historical burdens of the broad masses of the trade union cadres so that they can emancipate their minds and do their jobs freely and properly. The meeting maintained that the most important political work and the dominating central task today is the realization of the four modernizations. It said that all trade unions throughout the province must adapt themselves to the four modernizations; work towards the four modernizations; serve the four modernizations; subordinate their work to the four modernizations; regard the four modernizations as the central task; work positively, actively, independently and responsibly in handling the masses' production, livelihood, education, democratic management and other work; be the workers' important representatives by speaking for them and serving them; unite and lead the workers to fight well the first campaign of the four modernizations; and play the role of being the main force in the great cause of realizing the socialist four modernizations.

GUANGXI CONGRESS OF LITERATURE, ART WORKERS CONCLUDES

Closing Ceremony

HK210728 Nanning Guangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jan 80 HK

[Text] The Third Guangxi Regional Congress of Literature and Art Workers solemnly closed in Nanning Theater on the afternoon of 18 January. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress and the regional people's government, Zhao Maoxun, Xu Qihai, Liao Shengdong, Luo Libin, Zhang Shengzhen, He Yiran, Mo Naqun, Lin Kewu, Shi Zhaotang, Guo Cheng, Gan Ku, Qin Zhenwu and others, attended the meeting. Responsible comrades of the regional CPPCC Yan Guangcai, Li Tongwen, Huang Dufeng, Qin Si, and Yang Taiyang and comrades from education, culture, journalism and publications and other circles also attended the meeting. The closing ceremony began at 2:30 in the afternoon. Comrade Lu Di, deputy director of the regional CCP committee propaganda department and chairman of the regional literary and art federation, presided at the closing ceremony. Results of the election of the members of the third committee of the regional literary and art federation and the namelist of chairmen and vice chairmen of branch federations were first read out. The charter of the regional literary and art federation and the resolutions of the congress were then adopted.

Comrade (Lin Daoqing), vice chairman of the regional literature and art federation gave the closing speech. Comrade (Lin Daoqing) said: In this congress we studied the speech given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the Fourth National Congress of Literature and Art Workers and the report by Comrade Zhou Yang, discussed the reports of Comrades He Yiran and Lu Di, summed up literature and art experiences and lessons in the region in the past 30 years, and widely exchanged views on such issues as how to promote the region's socialist literature and art work in the new historical period and how to serve the four modernizations. In this congress, democracy was brought into play, everyone spoke out freely, misunderstandings were eliminated, the overall situation was considered and all united to look ahead. In the congress, everyone expressed different ideas, studied different questions and worked hard for the promotion of socialist literature and art.

Comrade (Lin Daoqing) said: The fundamental question to be solved in this regional congress of literature and art workers was that of promoting literature and art creation. According to the situation and the relatively identical views put forward at the congress, to promote creation we have to continue working hard in the following aspects: 1) continue emancipating our minds, eliminate the remnant poison of Lin Biao and the gang of four, carry out criticism on the minutes of the forum on literature and art work in the PLA, and emancipate our minds from ultraleftist conventions; 2) go deep into daily life, study hard and improve artistic accomplishment; and 3) strengthen unity, help each other and strive for the prosperity of socialist literature and arts. Comrade (Lin Daoqing) concluded: The 1980's is a decade in which there are great prospects for the people of China; it is a very important decade. To achieve the four modernizations before the end of the century, we must score remarkable results in the 1980's. We must work hard with one heart and one mind, and, under the guidance of the Fourth National Congress of Literature and Art Workers and under the leadership of the regional CCP committee, make great efforts in achieving the four modernizations and in working for the prosperity of our region's literature and art work. The ceremony ended with the enthusiastic singing of "Internationale."

GUANGXI RIBAO Editorial

HK210737 Nanning Guangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Jan 80 HK

[GUANGXI RIBAO editorial: "Promote Socialist Literature and Art, Serve Better the Four Modernizations--Enthusiastic Congratulations on the Successful Closing of the Third Regional Congress of Literature and Art Workers"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The third regional congress of literature and art workers has closed. It has been 20 years since the second regional congress of literary and art workers in 1959. During this time the region's literature and art work has traversed a winding and rocky road. On the basis of good results in the early 1950's, we have worked hard to further strengthen the literature and art forces and create some good literary and artistic works. But at the same time, we suffered interference from rightist and, mainly, leftist influences. After 1966, Lin Biao and the gang of four carried out an ultraleftist line and ruined the region's literature and art work by their fascist cultural dictatorship. Only after smashing the gang of four could the region's literary and art work begin to gradually develop and turn chaos into order. Practice has repeatedly taught us through basic lessons and experiences that it is necessary to get rid of rightist and, mainly, leftist interference and sabotage, and seriously implement the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend in order to make literature and art prosperous. Otherwise, they will fall back and fade.

Our state has entered a new historical period. It is the new historical task of literature and art work to serve the four modernizations. This task is glorious but tough. Although we have worked very hard and scored preliminary achievements, we are still not keeping pace with the development of the situation and the growing demands of the masses for literature and art. It is necessary to continue criticizing the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, eliminate their remnant poison, emancipate our minds, and seriously implement the "two hundred" principle in order to solve this problem.

Serving the four modernizations demands greater variety of subject matter in literature and art works. We must regard expressing new people and the new world as our main task. At the same time, there must also be both revolutionary and historical subjects, and both modern and ancient subjects. Literature and art work must give people deep ideological education, help people understand life and give them wholesome interests and appreciation of beauty. We must demand more improvement in the artistic quality of literature and art work in order to serve the four modernizations. The masses are tired of formulaized and conceptualized works and dissatisfied with deceitful works. Therefore, the key to making creation flourish lies in further emancipating our minds. Only by emancipating our minds can we break down all the forbidden zones in the realm of literature and art set up by Lin Biao and the gang of four, get rid of idealism and metaphysics and boldly explore and create new things. Only by emancipating our minds can we really practise the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend so as to enable various artistic forms, characteristics and schools to freely develop.

To implement the "two hundred" principle, it is necessary to bring democracy into play in literature and art, to create an atmosphere full of free discussion and contention.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Literature and art develops from discussion and contention. In the past, Lin Biao and the gang of four practiced fascist cultural dictatorship, trampled upon the people's democratic rights, inhibited the thinking of the people and suppressed the atmosphere of discussion and contention. Thus, there was a reign of silence on literature and art workers. We must particularly change this situation. We can discuss and contend from different concepts and viewpoints, and still permit criticism and counter-criticism.

Uniting together to look ahead is the principle of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. Strengthening the unity of the literature and art forces for the common target of serving the four modernizations is a fundamental condition for the flourishing of literature and art in the new period. All literature and art workers, old or young, professional or amateur, should be more concerned for one another, help each other, learn from each other and unite together to contribute their efforts to the prosperity and development of socialist literature and art work. In order to promote unity, there must be a common ideological basis of striving for the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. We must consider the overall situation and overcome extreme individualism and sectarianism. We must work especially hard to eliminate the misunderstandings between people which was created by the gang of four's instigation of bourgeois factionalism.

Literature and art work is part of all socialist work and must be led by the proletarian ruling party. CCP committees at all levels must lead literature and art work well--on the one hand opposing leadership methods of simply giving orders and commands, and on the other hand opposing the wrong attitude of attaching little importance to literature and art and simply letting things drift. The party's leadership over literature and art work means persisting in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the socialist orientation and, according to the characteristics and laws governing literature and art, to help the literature and art workers to gain the conditions for the ceaseless flourishing and improvement of literature and art. We must also bring democracy into play and launch free discussions on criticisms of works and views on art questions in order to enliven and develop literary and art criticism and enable it to play a guiding and stimulating role in creation.

To achieve all this, we must implement the "two hundred" principle. Practice has proven that the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is not only the basic principle in developing and promoting literary and art work, it is also the party's best method in leading literary and art work according to their governing laws. We are confident of the future. Under the guidance of the line and principles of the 3d plenary session of the regional CCP committee, as long as the region's literature and art workers and departments seriously implement the "two hundred" principle, further emancipate their minds, and unite to struggle and boldly make new creations, literature and art work in our region will flourish in a faster way.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG INDOCHINA REFUGEE FARMS--To properly settle the refugees from Indochina, the departments concerned in Guangdong have set up three state farms in Dongfang, Chengmai and Wenchang counties in Hainan. At present, these farms have settled 2,800 refugees. Another 10,000 will be settled in these farms soon. There are 300,000 mu of arable land in the farms and they are suitable for raising tropical crops and developing animal husbandry. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Dec 79 HK]

SECOND SESSION OF FIFTH GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Democratic Consultative Meeting

HK181014 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] "Before the second session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress was held, the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee invited responsible persons of all democratic parties and nonparty personages to a meeting for democratic consultations on the namelist of candidates for the posts of chairman, vice chairmen and committee members of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; the namelist of the candidates for the posts of governor and vice governors of the provincial people's government; the namelist of candidates for the posts of presidents of the provincial higher people's court and prefectural intermediate people's courts, and the chief procurators of the provincial people's procuratorate and prefectural subprocuratorates; and the reelection of the chairman, vice chairmen, secretary general and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC. Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Wang Chaowen, Xu Jiansheng, Li Tinggui, Chen Xinggeng, (Liu Xi), (Sung Shukang), (Li Yueming) and Jin Feng, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, participated in the meeting." The participants also included Qin Tianzhen, Dai Xiaodong, Zeng Xianhui and Meng Sufen, responsible persons from the provincial CPPCC committee and other nonparty delegates. Comrade Chi Biqing spoke at the meeting.

Review of Economic Plans

HK181112 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 Jan 80 HK

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress held its second full session on the afternoon of 16 January. The session listened to Comrade Ran Yannong's report on the implementation of Guizhou's 1978 and 1979 economic plans and views on setting forth initial plans for 1980. The session also heard Comrade (Wang Zhaopu's) report on the implementation of the 1978 financial accounts and 1979 budget and on the arrangements for the 1980 budget. Comrade Ye Gulin and Comrade (Zheng Beiguang) gave separate written reports on the work of the Guizhou Provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial procuratorate. Executive Chairman Miao Chunting presided over the meeting. The members of the provincial CPPCC and responsible persons from all departments of the provincial revolutionary committee participated in the meeting as nonvoting delegates.

In discussing the implementation of the national economy, Comrade Ran Yannong pointed out: There have been consecutive droughts in 1978 and 1979. However, we have still reaped better agricultural harvests. Industrial production has continually increased and we have also achieved certain successes in capital construction. There has been a comprehensive increase in purchases and sales and market supplies have gradually improved. As a result, the people's livelihood in urban and rural areas has improved somewhat. We have also achieved new developments in science, education, culture, physical culture and public health. When discussing the 1980 economic plans, Comrade Ran Yannong pointed out in his report: We must follow the principles of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement, truly place the development of agriculture in the primary position, speed up the pace of agricultural development and strive to achieve an overall bumper agricultural harvest in 1980. We must adopt practical measures for actively developing light and textile industries, resolutely reduce the scale of capital construction and try to get more results from investments.

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We must further promote trade and find all means to make appropriate arrangements for the market. We must actively develop science, education, culture, physical culture and public health, further promote planned parenthood work and resolutely control population growth. We must continue to open more outlets for employment and seriously solve the problem of the unemployed.

When discussing the implementation of the 1978 financial accounts and 1979 budget, Comrade (Wang Zhaopu) said: In the wake of the revival and development of production in the past 2 years, all places in the province have overfulfilled their financial revenue plans and there has been a slight surplus. Comrade (Wang Zhaopu) pointed out: The tasks of our province's financial work in 1980 are to continue to implement the principles of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy, resolutely grasp increasing production and practicing economy, try to increase revenue and cut down expenditures, energetically speed up readjustment and rectification of the economy, actively and properly grasp the restructuring of the financial system and management techniques, continually raise the standard of financial management, satisfactorily accomplish state financial plans and make contributions to fighting well the first battle of the four modernizations.

Work Report Discusses Ideology

HK191421 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Jan 80 HK

[Text] At the second session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress, Comrade Su Gang said in his work report given on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee: To insure the accomplishment of the task of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy, we must continue to correct our ideological line.

He said: We must resolutely eliminate interference from the left and right. The influence of the ultraleftist line is still the current main obstacle in building our economy. We must further carry out the discussion on the criterion of truth, deeply criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, eradicate its pernicious influence, break through the forbidden zone of the "two whatevers" and overcome bookism in strictly copying, following and applying. Instead, we must form the good study style of linking theory with reality, proceeding from reality in everything and seeking truth from facts. The leading cadres at all levels must set themselves as examples, take the lead in emancipating their minds, take a clearcut stand in things and further guide the thinking of the cadres and masses onto the political line of achieving the four modernizations. While properly carrying out the 10 tasks for the readjustment of the national economy and studying the solution of economic problems, all localities and departments must proceed from reality and boldly reform their own economic management systems and methods which impede the development of production. We must boldly carry out all management systems and methods which adhere to the socialist public ownership system and the principle of giving remuneration according to the amount of work done and which are favorable to developing production and improving the people's livelihood. Carrying out investigations is the fundamental way to seek truth from facts. We must energetically carry out investigations and studies, persist in investigating and analyzing the typical models and carry out all Marxist methods which through experimentation, have been proven to be effective. We must get a true picture of the situation, make determined efforts, adopt the right methods and strive to reach our goal in a smooth way with few detours.

Work Report Discusses Nationalities

HK100214 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 17 Jan 80 HK

[Text] At the second session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress, Comrade Su Gang stressed in his work report given on behalf of the provincial revolutionary committee: We must energetically help the minority nationality areas to speed up their economic and cultural construction.

Comrade Su Gang said: Guizhou is a province composed of many nationalities. The minority nationality population accounts for about one-fourth of the province's total population, and is distributed in 81 counties, municipalities, special areas and districts. Of these places, there are 44 counties where minority nationalities account for over 20 percent of the total population. These places have rich mineral resources, plenty of forests and also a great deal of barren mountains. However, there are too many mountains with too little land and the mountains are high with inadequate water resources. As a result, the soil is poor, the production level is very low and people are poor and in difficulty. We must implement the principle of relying on ourselves as well as on state aid and adopt effective supporting policies to speed up economic and cultural construction in these areas. We must proceed from the reality of the minority nationality areas, seriously solve by stages the problem of supplying water to both men and animals in some minority nationality areas in a well-planned way, tightly grasp the repair and opening of roads, try to link all districts by road and in particular strive to link all communes by road as soon as possible, in order to facilitate economic development in the minority nationality areas. We must support people in the state and provincial factories and mines in the minority nationality areas to develop agricultural production, establish local industries and cultivate technical personnel. We must also pay attention to the development and strengthening of the force of minority nationality workers. We must do a good job of commercial and supply and marketing work in the minority nationality areas and insure the supplies of commodities specially needed by them.

To raise the numbers of minority nationality students attending school and going on to higher education, the state is preparing to gradually raise the standards of the public-run schools and to revive the original minority nationality middle, normal and primary schools. More subsidies will also be provided for schools run by the people. We must speed up the building of nationality colleges. We must set up the system of 8-year schooling in minority nationality areas. This must be done in a planned way. The institutes of higher education in the province must attach importance to enrolling minority nationality students, especially females.

We should develop nationality folk literature and do a good job of historical research and cultural work concerning minority nationalities and in preserving their cultural relics. We should gradually increase the public health and medical organs in minority nationality areas and vigorously train minority nationality medical personnel. The subsidy funds, equipment, material and so on for supporting construction in the minority nationality areas are an expression of the care and concern of the party and state for these areas. We must insure that the funds and materials are used for their proper purposes. The cadres and masses in the minority nationality areas must take full advantage of the favorable conditions provided by state support and strive to do well in running their economic and cultural construction work.

Congress Ends 19 Jan

HK200333 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 19 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The second session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress concluded on 19 January. During the session the delegates put forward 739 bills, fully expressing their sense of responsibility, and eagerly discussed the government work report and other reports put forward at the session. Wang Chaowen presided at the closing ceremony. The 916 delegates elected the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial governor and vice governors and the presidents of the provincial and prefectural people's courts and procuratorates. The session unanimously adopted resolutions on the work report of the provincial revolutionary committee, the report on the execution of the province's economic plans for 1978 and 1979 and the initial arrangements for 1980. The report on the final accounts for 1978, the status of the implementation of the 1979 budget, and the arrangements for the 1980 budget, and the work reports of the provincial people's court and people's procuratorate.

Comrade Xu Jiansheng delivered the closing speech. He said: "1980 is the second year of readjusting the national economy. How well work is done this year will have a major effect on our accomplishing the readjustment targets. We must do still better the shifting of the focus of work to socialist modernization, and truly concentrate our efforts on promoting economic work. For many years, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we have failed to arrange the national economy in the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, thus causing serious imbalance in the national economy. This is the current main obstacle to developing the national economy. Through implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement, we have made an excellent start in readjustment work. We must unify our understanding and plans, and continue to do a good job of readjustment work in accordance with the demands of the eight-character principle and in the order of agriculture, light industry, and heavy industry, so that our province's economy can gradually embark on the track of planned and proportioned development."

XIZANG RIBAO COMMENTARY ON TRAINING NATIONALITY CADRES

OW190028 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Report on XIZANG RIBAO Commentary: "Devote Close Attention To Training National Minority Cadres and Raising Their Standards"--date not given]

[Text] A XIZANG RIBAO commentary says: Training national minority cadres and raising their standards must be conscientiously carried out in order to create a large body of cadres who possess both communist consciousness and the ability to administer affairs concerning their own nationalities. This will mainly represent the realization of regional autonomy for minority nationalities.

In the past few years the party committees at various levels in the autonomous region have selected and trained national minority cadres as an important task in implementing the party's policy on nationalities, in strengthening unity among various nationalities and in consolidating border defense. They have done a lot of work in this regard. Many national minority cadres have been promoted to leading posts at various levels to take up important work. Uniting with large masses of cadres of Han nationality, these cadres have led the masses to work assiduously and have made positive contributions to revolution and construction in the Xizang Autonomous Region. However, in view of the present situation regarding the training of national minority cadres in our region, it should be noted that the standards of our cadres still are far from meeting needs.

In some regions and at some units, attention is being paid only to recruiting work while training and raising standards have been neglected. As a result, many cadres are rather reluctant to study. They are satisfied with the status quo and content with nonprofessional attitudes. This situation constitutes a grave contradiction to the four modernizations.

The commentary says: To promptly correct the above-mentioned situation and to meet needs in regard to achieving the regional autonomy of minority nationalities and the four modernizations, it is necessary to do a good job of selecting national minority cadres, and also to train these cadres and raise their standards. It is particularly important to do well in raising the standards of leading cadres and industrial and technical cadres. To achieve this, aside from strengthening education in political theories, it is necessary to do a good job of educating current cadres in culture, science and technology. It is particularly necessary to solve the question of specialization for cadres. Measures should be taken to give national minority cadres in-service training in order to gradually improve their understanding of political theories, science and culture and their professional skills. It is also necessary to run existing institutes and schools for national minorities well, to vigorously popularize both middle school and primary school education, and to emphatically do a good job of popularizing primary school education. In this way, we will train a contingent of national minority cadres that is enthusiastic about the four modernizations, knowledgeable of science, technology and management, and creative in spirit.

TWO YUNNAN COUNTIES CHANGED TO AUTONOMOUS COUNTIES

HK180729 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 80 HK

[Text] On 26 December the State Council approved the change of Xiping County to Xiping Yi-dai Autonomous County with the administrative division of the former Xiping County as that of the autonomous county. Yuanjiang County will be established as Yuanjiang Hani-yi-dai Autonomous County with the administrative division of the former Yuanjiang County as that of the autonomous county. After the establishment of Xiping Yi-dai Autonomous County and Yuanjiang Hani-yi-dai Autonomous County, under the guidance of the party's policy on regional autonomy they will further quicken the development of politics, economy and culture in the minority nationality regions and speed up the progress of the four modernizations.

YUNNAN PLA UNITS ORGANIZE LEGAL TRAINING COURSE

HK190218 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 HK

[Text] A study course on the legal system, organized by the Kunming PLA units, has concluded after more than 20 days in session. Kunming PLA units Commander Yang Dezhi, Political Commissar Liu Zhi Jian, and Deputy Political Commissar Liu Yanquan have received all of the participants, teachers, and staff of the course. The course was attended by leaders of political departments and political and legal cadres of all large units subordinate to the Kunming PLA units. Through study, they have all gained further understanding of the importance of establishing the socialist legal system and putting it on a sound basis. They are resolved to base their work on the facts and the law, get rid of the idea of privilege, correct illegal activities such as issuing random orders, making random arrests, and forcing confessions from people, and boycott various unhealthy tendencies and subjective and one-sided ways of doing things. The participants in the course pledged to be models in observing discipline and law and in upholding and strengthening the socialist legal system.

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YANG YICHEN ATTENDS HEILONGJIANG ARMY-PEOPLE SESSION

SK210916 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, in order to deeply implement the guidelines of the relevant directives of the central authorities and to further strengthen the army-government and army-people unity, the CCP Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District recently held the second plenary session of the Fifth CCP Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District. Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the provincial military district CCP Committee, attended and gave an important speech at the plenary session.

The session called on the CCP committees at all levels and the Communist Party members of the provincial military district to lead the broad masses of commanders and fighters in sincerely implementing the guidelines of the directives of the central authorities and to launch support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities in an extensive, deep-going, enthusiastic and down-to-earth way in order to further strengthen unity among the people throughout the province and to develop a good situation of stability and unity.

The session pointed out: Under the new historical situation, party members of the provincial military district must conduct, in a thoroughgoing manner, education on promoting the army's fine traditions of supporting the government and cherishing the people, education on the purpose, nature, vocational work and the three rules of discipline and the eight points for attention of the PIA, and education on the legal system. They must be modest and prudent and must voluntarily respect and obey the unified leadership of the local CCP committees. They must effectively carry out activities to learn from the people and the masses so as to firmly grasp the fine ideology, work style and experience of the local people and to accelerate the revolutionization and modernization of the PIA units. They must make themselves models in observing the policies and decrees of the party and the government, and must sincerely examine the situation of the PIA units on how policies and disciplines are being carried out.

The session also called on the party members of the provincial military district to actively support and safeguard the socialist modernization, to educate the broad masses of commanders and fighters to take Lei Feng as an example, and to extensively carry out activities on performing good deeds for the people. They must actively support local departments concerned in maintaining social order, in cracking down on sabotage activities of criminals, in heightening vigilance, in strengthening preparedness against war and in defending the northern gate of the motherland along with the vast numbers of people.

At the plenary session of the CCP committee of the provincial military district, a decision on strengthening army-government and army-civilian unity was made and a pledge on supporting the government and cherishing the people was formulated. The commanders and fighters of the whole provincial military district were called on to vie to become models in maintaining close ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and to make vigorous efforts to further strengthen the army-government and army-people unity.

JILIN CONGRESS OF WRITERS, ARTISTS CONCLUDES 16 JAN

OW160404 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] The Fourth Jilin Provincial Congress of Writers and Artists successfully concluded this afternoon at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse.

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Since opening on 10 January, the delegates to the congress earnestly studied the greetings message Comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered to the Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists on behalf of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, and relayed and studied the congress' guidelines. They also voiced support of the congratulatory speech Comrade Yu Lin made on behalf of the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. They held that this congratulatory speech was in keeping with the party's line, principles and policies on literature and art and that it clearly incorporated the ways and means to develop literary and art undertakings in our province in the new historical period, which they pledged to implement resolutely.

The delegates to the congress discussed and approved Comrade (Zhong Su's) report entitled "Sum Up Historical Experiences, Continue To Emancipate the Mind and Strive To Promote Literature and Art in the New Historical Period."

The names of the chairman and vice chairmen of the Jilin Provincial Federation of Writers and Artists were announced at the closing ceremony this afternoon. The chairman is (Zhong Su), and the vice chairmen are (Gao Jian), (Gong Mu), (Su Yun), (Ma Yi), (Hu Zhu), (Yang Gongji), (He Hua), (Liu Yang), (He Yongyan) and (Wang Ye).

Comrade (Liu Yang) presided over the closing ceremony, during which the delegates approved the constitution of the provincial federation of writers and artists and the resolution of the Jilin Provincial Congress of Writers and Artists. The resolution calls on writers and artists in the province to unite and look ahead, emancipate their minds, foster social relations with the masses, study the Marxist-Leninist theory on literature and art diligently, and raise their professional proficiency in order to inspire the people to build China into a modern, powerful socialist country.

Comrade (Gao Yan), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the Jilin Provincial Federation of Writers and Artists, delivered the closing speech. He stressed that literature and art should advance the cause of the four modernizations and publicize and support it widely. He said: To fulfill this great, glorious task and push literature and art in our province forward, it is imperative to continue to emancipate the mind. Let us unite and, under the party's leadership, study diligently, explore boldly and work conscientiously to promote literary and artistic creations in praise of the four modernization and insure that literature and art flourish.

WANG ENMAO ATTENDS PERFORMANCE BY SHENYANG PLA UNITS

SK211012 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to JILIN RIBAO, on the evening of 20 January, the Jilin Provincial Military District and the PLA units stationed in Changchun held a support-the-government and cherish-the-people soiree at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse. At the soiree, the (Kangdi) Opera Troupe of the Shenyang PLA units first presented the six-scene drama, "Bring Back the Army and Fight North" ["Hui Shi Bei Shang"]. Attending the soiree were cadres and masses from various circles from throughout Changchun Municipality and the province.

Present at the soiree were responsible comrades from the provincial and municipal party and government organs, including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiying and Yun Qingyuan. Responsible comrades of the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees also viewed the performance. Accompanying these responsible comrades at the performance were responsible persons from the provincial military district and from the PLA units stationed in Changchun, including He Yufa, (Ding Chi), (Liu Fengming), (Peng Zhongtao), (Leng Guoheng), (Zhang Zhizeng), (Wang Yizhi) and (Yang Shugui).

Prior to the performance, Comrade (Peng Zhongtao), on behalf of the Shenyang PLA units, the provincial military district and the PLA units stationed on Changchun, delivered a speech in which he heartily expressed thanks for the all-out support given to the PLA units in the past year by leading persons of the provincial and municipal organs and by the masses throughout the province and the municipality, and pledged to further tighten the ties between the army and the government and between army men and civilians in resolutely responding to the call issued by the CCP Central Committee and by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, to raise their awareness, to do a good job in conducting war preparedness and to unite as one so as to shoulder the glorious mission of strengthening the national defense, fighting against aggression, and safeguarding and achieving the four modernizations.

The soiree was filled with a warm atmosphere of unity between army men and civilians. At the conclusion of the performance, responsible comrades from the provincial and municipal party and government organs mounted the stage and shook hands with the cast to extend congratulations on their success.

LIAONING TO HOLD PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ON 23 JAN

SK220240 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to our reporter (Liu Baoqi), the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee held its fifth plenary session from 19 to 21 January and decided to hold the second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress on 23 January 1980.

A total of 108 members of the provincial revolutionary committee attended the plenary session. The president of the provincial higher people's court, the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate and responsible comrades of the provincial financial bureau attended the session as nonvoting delegates.

The chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, Ren Zhongyi, and vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, Huang Oudong, Chen Puru, Hu Yimin, Wang Guangzhong, Wang Yingzhong, Xie Huangtian, Zhao Qi, Tang Hongguang, Wang Jiyuan, Cheng Yitai, Zuo Kun, Zhang Zhiyuan, Chen Beichen, and Tan Liren, were present. Comrade Ren Zhongyi presided over the plenary session. Comrade Chen Beichen made a progress report on preparations for convening the second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress.

During discussions, the provincial revolutionary committee members reviewed the period since the first session of the fifth provincial people's congress during which the people throughout the province have united as one, striving with one heart and one mind to fulfill the goal of the four modernizations. Profound changes have taken place in political and economic spheres and a stable, united and prosperous situation has been brought about throughout the province.

They held that 1980 is the second year of readjusting the national economy. How the work goes this year is of great significance for our success in fighting the first battle for the four modernizations. It is timely to convene the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress under such circumstances. According to the organic law for Chinese local people's congresses and local people's governments at various levels, all members of the provincial revolutionary committee unanimously adopted the decision on convening the second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress.

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The plenary session conscientiously discussed and approved in principle the draft agenda for the second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress, the draft of the work report of the government, the draft of the report on the budget and accounts of Liaoning Province, the draft of the work report of the Liaoning Provincial Higher People's Court and the draft of the work report of the Liaoning Provincial People's Procuratorate. The plenary session also considered and discussed the suggested lists for membership in the Presidium, the secretary general and chairmen, vice chairmen and members of the credentials committee, the motions examination committee and the budget committee, which are to be submitted to the second session of the Fifth Liaoning Provincial People's Congress for approval.

Prior to the closing of the plenary session, Huang Oudong, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech.

LIAONING'S REN ZHONGYI GREETES LI DESHENG-LED PLA UNIT

SK200740 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to reports by LIAONING RIBAO reporter (Zhao Tianzhi) and station reporter (Yang Wei), this morning shortly after the start of office hours, the entrance to the office building of the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees was astir with jubilant crowds. Leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and the provincial CPPCC committee and responsible comrades of the trade unions, the CYL organizations, the women's federations and various committees and offices as well as office cadres, workers--a total of several hundreds of people--gathered at the entrance to the office building to warmly welcome the arrival of the beloved Liberation Army unit despite the severe cold brought on by the snow. As soon as Li Desheng, Gan Weiha, Jiang Yonghui, Xiao Quanfu, (Fu Zhenhua), Zou Yan, (Xie Youfa), Liu Zhenhua, Zhang Wu and Fu Kuiqing, leaders of the Shenyang PLA units, and (Gao Ke), (Peng Demin), (Tian Bo), Zhai Zhongyu and (Wang Yuhuai), responsible comrades of the headquarters, the political and the logistics departments and the air force of the Shenyang PLA units arrived at the entrance to the office building of the Liaoning provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the welcoming crowd greeted them with rousing applause. Local leaders, including Ren Zhongyi, Huang Oudong, Chen Puru, Li Huang, Shen Jie, Zhang Zhengde, Zhang Xincun, Wang Guangzhong, Zhu Huan, (Chen Suzhi), Zhang Jijun, Xie Huangtian, Zhao Qi, Zhang Zhiyuan, Chen Beichen, Tan Liren, Zhang Qingtai and Zhang Yan, greeted them with broad smiles, shook hands with them and extended cordial regards to them.

At the forum, Ren Zhongyi, Huang Oudong and Chen Puru and other leading comrades gave speeches. They said that the visit headed by Commander Li was a great encouragement to them in carrying out local work, and that the PLA units would raise questions and offer their opinions if they had any. They said that they should learn from the PLA in a better way, promote the fine traditions of the party and do a better job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of army men and martyrs.

Leading comrades of the Shenyang PLA units, including Li Desheng, Gan Weiha and Xiao Quanfu also spoke at the forum. They said they had come to learn from the local comrades, that the relationship between the local people and the PLA units was getting better and better, and that they had scored great achievements in all work. They hoped that the local authorities would offer opinions concerning the PLA units if they had any so that the issues involved could be resolved through discussion.

SCIENTISTS, PROFESSORS, ENGINEERS PROMOTED IN SHENYANG

OW211528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 21 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Shenyang, January 21 (XINHUA)--About a thousand scientists, professors and engineers have in the past two years been promoted to leading positions in Shenyang, the capital of Liaoning Province and Northeast China's biggest city.

One hundred and ten engineers have been appointed factory directors or deputy directors or elected leading members of the party committees in Shenyang's 100 big factories. Thirty senior scientific workers have been promoted to top positions in research institutes here.

Li Xun, a senior research fellow at the Metals Research Institute, who came back to China from Britain in the 50's, was recently appointed president of the Shenyang branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Noted economist Song Zexing, member of the Royal Society when he studied in Britain before liberation, was recently appointed vice-president of Liaoning University. He has written a number of important works.

Twenty-four professors, associate professors and lecturers have been appointed vice-presidents of universities or colleges or elected leading members of their party committees.

At the sixth Shenyang party congress, convened recently, 11 middle-aged professionals with practical experience were elected members of the city party committee. One new member, Chen Chuntai, director and chief engineer of the Shenyang smelting plant, has been commended for putting the plant back on its feet last year with the cooperation of the workers. It had failed to meet its annual plan for several years.

Shenyang hopes to increase production and fulfil its important role in the country's modernization drive by making better use of its highly trained professionals and giving them more say in decision making.

LIAONING IMPROVES ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN INDUSTRIES

OW180842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Shenyang, January 18 (XINHUA)--Liaoning Province of northeast China saved two million tons of coal, 160,000 tons of fuel oil and 500 million kilowatt-hours of electricity last year as a result of better fuel-to-energy efficiency. This achievement helped reduce production costs by one percent and increase profits by 3.2 percent, while the value of industrial output was up by 5.95 percent in comparison with the previous year.

Liaoning, one of China's important industrial bases, is the leading consumer of the country's energy. The province therefore made a big effort to address this pressing problem last year in a drive to practice economy and boost production. It organized 987 groups to examine the energy-saving measures adopted in 1,712 industrial enterprises in the province and helped solve a large number of problems in this regard. The Anshan Iron and Steel Company, China's biggest, lowered its energy consumption rate per ton of steel produced by 2.67 percent, thus saving 250,000 tons of coal and 200,000 tons of heavy oil in the whole year.

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Energy specialists were sent to steel rolling mills to find out how to lower oil consumption in heating furnaces. With the experience thus summed up and disseminated, the oil consumption rate for one ton of rolled steel in the first 11 months of 1979 was reduced to 98 kilograms, 26 kilograms less than that of the previous year. Oil consumption rate for each ton of steel dropped to 71 kilograms by November, an average out of 42.6 kilograms from that a year ago.

Technical innovation has contributed to this gain: 2,349 boilers and furnaces have been remodelled for higher efficiency. The new technique--heating and drying with remote infrared rays--has been widely applied to save electricity. Waste heat has been harnessed to purposeful use. Training in saving energy is another measure. The province sponsored 264 courses for some 35,000 people. Industrial departments also saved metal materials totalling 42,600 tons, 200,000 cubic metres of timber and 95,000 tons of chemicals.

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JILIN SETTLES JOBLESS YOUTH--The Jilin Municipal CCP Committee, Jilin Province, provided jobs for unemployed youth by developing the production of collectively owned enterprises and service businesses. By the end of 1979 more than 64,800 youth throughout the whole municipality were settled, accounting for 81.3 percent of the total number of jobless youth. This has helped to expand production, improved urban service industries, mobilized the enthusiasm of the youth to serve the four modernizations, promoted stability and unity in the society and established closer relations among the party, the government and the people. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 80 SK]

LIAONING MUNICIPAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The first session of the Eighth Liaoyang Municipal People's Congress, Liaoning Province, was held recently. The session elected (Guo Cai) chairman of the Standing Committee of the eighth municipal people's Congress and elected (Wang Zhen) mayor of the municipality. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 80 SK]

LIAONING CADRES--Recently the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee urged middle-aged and young cadres to be selected and promoted to positions in leading groups of various departments. Guo Feng, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, is paying great attention to this matter. On several occasions, he pointed out that generally speaking, the cadres presently working in the leading groups at various levels in Shenyang are too old to meet the needs of the four modernizations. It is imperative, he said, to resolve to change this situation. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 80 SK]

SHENYANG TEXTILE INDUSTRY--Shenyang municipal textile industry enterprises increased their 1979 export commodities by a big margin. The total earned for export commodities reached more than 66 million yuan, surpassing their annual plan by 140 percent. These enterprises also increased their variety of products from 27 to 37, including flannel and corduroy. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 SK]

LIAONING COMMANDER AT WORKSITE--On 17 January (Wang Yuhuai), commander, and (Zhao Lantian), political commissar of Shenyang Air Force, led some 600 office cadres and soldiers in taking part in labor at a worksite of a project to expand the Shenyang powerplant. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Jan 80 SK]

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LIANG BUTING ATTENDS QINGHAI POLITICAL, ECONOMIC MEETINGS

OW210141 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] This station reports: The sixth enlarged meeting of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League and the 1980 enlarged executive committee meetings of the provincial and municipal federations of industry and commerce and the Xining branch of the China Democratic National Construction Association were held simultaneously in Xining from 14 to 19 January. The meetings conscientiously studied Vice Chairman Ye's National Day speech, conveyed speeches by Deng Xiaoping and other comrades and the guidelines of the national congresses of democratic parties and federations of industry and commerce, summed up work in 1979, and put forward the work and tasks for the new year.

The comrades attending the meetings said emotionally: Such meetings as we are holding now have not been convened for more than 10 years. This fact symbolizes the disaster created by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Today, thanks to the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua, we can now hold such meetings. The comrades also said: Now that our personal status has changed and we have become masters of our own affairs, we should act as such masters by giving full scope to our initiative and contributing our strength to returning Taiwan to the motherland and to the four modernizations.

Xie Gaofeng, chairman of the Qinghai Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League; Liao Aiting, chairman of the provincial federation of industry and commerce; and other comrades attended and spoke at the meetings. During the meetings, Comrade (Xia-qi-wang-qi) made a speech. Fang Xin, director of United Front Work Department, visited with all comrades at the meetings. At the conclusion of the meetings, Liang Buting, Wu Shenrong, (Xia-qi-wang-qi), Ji Chunguang, Zheng Xiaoxian, Song Lin, Ma Wanli, Shen Ling, Wang Wenying, (Zhou Long), Fang Xin, Ma Letian and other comrades received all comrades attending the meetings and had their photographs taken with them.

QINGHAI GOVERNOR ADDRESSES SUPPORT-PLA MEETING

OW191308 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jan 80 OW

[Summary] The Qinghai Provincial People's Government, the Xining Municipal People's Government, the provincial military district and the Xining Garrison Command held a joint meeting on 17 January at the auditorium of the provincial people's government to support the army and give preferential treatment to military dependents and to support the government and cherish the people.

"Attending the meeting were PLA commanders and fighters, armed people's policemen, retired veteran Red Army members and cadres, dependents of army men and martyrs, revolutionary disabled army men, retired and demobilized army men and representatives of the masses, totaling more than 1,000 people. The leading comrades of the party, government and army in the province, Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Wu Shengrong, Zha-xi-wang-xu and Wang Wenying, attended the meeting which was presided over by (An Huiming), secretary of the Xining Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Xining."

Comrade Zhang Guosheng, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor of Qinghai, spoke at the meeting first. On behalf of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's government and all the people in the province, he extended warm greetings to all PLA commanders and fighters and retired, demobilized and disabled army men in the province. He hailed the PLA commanders and fighters throughout the province for supporting industrial and agricultural production and helping the people develop the four modernizations.

He emphatically pointed out: "Our task in the new year is to unite with the people of all nationalities in the country, bring into full play all positive factors, and go all out, aim high and build China into a modern, socialist nation as specified in the fourth plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. With this general task as a guideline, we must strengthen unity among the people of all nationalities in the province and do a good job in cementing unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. The army and the government must learn from and support each other. The army and the people must also do the same."

In conclusion, he said: "All commanders and fighters, dependents of army men and martyrs, revolutionary disabled army men, retired and demobilized army men in the province must bring into full play their revolutionary traditions in the new Long March, try their best to win still greater glory, become promoters of stability and unity and modernization, and score outstanding achievements for realizing the four modernizations while working hard at their various posts."

Wang Wenying, political commissar of the provincial military district, also delivered a speech. He called on all army men and military dependents and all retired, demobilized and disabled army men throughout the province to show political concern for the people, and do a good job in maintaining social order and developing socialist construction.

He said: "In the new year we must carry out well education on supporting the government, cherishing the people and safeguarding the motherland, raise our awareness in strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people, and carry out in a down-to-earth way our work in supporting the government and cherishing the people. We must vigorously carry out various activities to learn from the masses and make sure that we learn from their good ideas, work style and experience. We must strictly enforce the three rules of discipline and eight points for attention, and periodically check how the party's policies and discipline are being enforced. We must educate cadres and fighters to play an exemplary role in observing discipline and laws, and enthusiastically participate in various activities to support socialist construction and learn from the broad masses. We must vigorously maintain social order, strike at the sabotage activities of criminals, and make positive contributions to socialist construction."

Also speaking at the meeting were representatives of an advanced unit in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents, and an advanced unit in supporting the government and cherishing the people. They pledged to further bring into full play their fine traditions in the new year, do a still better job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and in supporting the government and cherishing the people, and dedicate themselves to strengthening unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people and to accelerating the development of the four modernizations.

"At the end of the meeting Vice Governor Zheng Jiaxian and Director (Meng Jisheng) of the Political Department of the provincial military district separately read the pledge on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents and the pledge on supporting the government and cherishing the people."

SHAANXI RIBAO CALLS FOR ELIMINATION OF INDIVIDUALISM

HK181312 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 80 HK

[Excerpts of SHAANXI RIBAO 17 January contributing commentator's article: "Oppose Individualism"]

[Summary] Due to protracted sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, some comrades in our class ranks show signs of individualism to varying degrees.

If individualism is not resolutely eliminated, it will hinder the progress of the four modernizations.

Those who show signs of individualism do everything to get promotions. Some of them even ask the party for official posts. In the allocation of work, they select easy jobs, are willing to be transferred to leadership organs but are unwilling to go to the basic-level units. They are willing to go to high-level leadership organs but unwilling to go to middle and low-level organs. They are willing to go to big cities but unwilling to go to small ones. They are willing to go to places with favorable conditions but unwilling to go to places with poor ones.

Bureaucratism and seeking privileges are the main expressions of individualism in some leading cadres. Some of them do not read books and papers, improve their professional skills and conduct investigations and study. They do not seriously implement the party's line and policies. Some are afraid to undertake responsibilities and offend people.

"These comrades are indifferent to the people's cause but are extremely zealous in pursuing their own interests. They go in by the back door and seek privileges. Some seek their own interests by hook or by crook even though they violate law and discipline. They are after so-called individual democracy and freedom and pursue anarchism. These people place their individual interests and demands above the interests of the state and the collectives. They only want individual freedom and individual democracy but not organizational discipline and centralized leadership." Some of them willfully make trouble, create chaos and sabotage normal production, work and social order. This is the remarkable expression of extreme individualism.

Individualism is incompatible with the ideological system of a Communist Party member and revolutionary cadres. We must fully understand the harmful effects of individualism and resolutely oppose it. To eliminate individualism, we must strengthen our ideological transformation. In ideological transformation, we must use proletarian ideology to struggle against nonproletarian ideology and use the communist outlook on life to struggle against the noncommunist outlook.

At present, embarking on the four modernizations is a major task which has a bearing on the basic and greatest interests of the whole party and the people of the whole country. We must eliminate individualism and bravely embark on the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

GANSU 1979 ACHIEVEMENTS--According to the statistics released by the Gansu Provincial People's Government on New Year's Eve, relatively good achievements were scored by Gansu Province in agriculture after carrying out readjustment in investment and agricultural structure. Of the total amount of investment, the portion for agriculture was increased from 40.2 in 1978 to 47.2 percent in 1979. In agriculture, the investments in animal husbandry and forestry increased by 167 and 255 percent respectively. The number of sheep was increased by 2.8 percent in 1979 compared with the previous record of 10.43 million heads set in 1978. The number of draught animals exceeded 3,676,000 heads, surpassing the previous record. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 1 Jan 80 SK]

GANSU REDUCES AGRICULTURE TAX--With the approval of the Gansu Provincial People's Government, the provincial financial bureau has adopted a decision to reduce the agriculture tax paid in 1979 by production teams whose per capita food grain allotment is under 300 jin. The total amount of tax in kind reduced was 113.43 million jin. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 14 Jan 80 SK]

WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON JAPANESE SPY CASE

HK220545 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 Jan 80 p 2 HK

[Editorial: "The Soviet Union's Espionage Activities and Expansionist Pace"]

[Excerpts] Retired Maj Gen Yukihiisa Miyanaqa, Lt Eiichi Kashii and Wo Tsunetoshi Oshima of the Japanese Self-Defense Force were arrested by Japanese police for allegedly passing classified military information to the Soviet Union. According to the materials exposed in the investigation, the one who received the classified military information was Major General Rybalkin, military and air attache of the Soviet Embassy in Japan, and his successor, Colonel Kozlov.

This spying activity had been carried out for quite a long time but had only recently been discovered. The discovery has greatly rocked Japan. Japanese Prime Minister Ohira, who is currently visiting Sydney, immediately ordered the government to take "strict measures" concerning the case. He also said that the incident was "shocking to both Japan and the United States." Defense Agency Director General Tanji Kubota will probably have to take the blame and resign, and Chief Cabinet Secretary Masayoshi Ito has expressed his "deep regret" over the case. The Japanese Government has decided to set up a "special committee," adopt various measures and strengthen security work. This great spy scandal has greatly disturbed the Japanese people.

Gathering intelligence on Japan is only one of the targets of the Soviet Union. Other important targets are obviously classified military information in Japan about the United States and also information about China. These targets are determined by the Soviet Union's global strategy: The United States is the Soviet Union's major rival, while China is the major obstacle to Soviet expansion. The Soviet Union will naturally do everything possible to gather information about the United States and China. At a time when Japan and the United States have established a joint defense relationship and when the friendly relations between China and Japan have gradually strengthened, there have been more and more frequent spy activities launched in Japan. According to Japanese statistics, no less than 200 people have been sent by the Soviet Union's KGB and GRU (General Intelligence Bureau of the Staff Department of the Soviet Army) to the Soviet Embassy, trade commissions and consulates in Japan and also to the Japanese branches of TASS, the Soviet News Agency, PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA and TRUD. The Soviet Embassy in Japan has literally become the headquarters for launching spy activities in Japan.

When these Soviet spy activities are linked to its expansion in various places throughout the world, people will have a clear impression. The Soviet Union has quickened its pace of infiltration, expansion and aggression. At a time when Vietnam has invaded Kampuchea and the Soviet Union itself has deployed its troops and occupied Afghanistan, the exposure of the Soviet Union's spy activities in Japan has especially played an even more profound role as a warning to all countries.

The next day after the incident, Kozlov, the military and air attache of the Soviet Embassy, who had carried out all the spy activities, quietly returned to the Soviet Union. TASS then immediately opened its mouth and attacked Japan for engaging in "unrealistic anti-Soviet propaganda." This kind of trick was exactly the same as the action and propaganda following its intrusion into Afghanistan. This has once again exposed the ugly features of these social-imperialists.

WEN WEI PO EDITORIAL ON NEED TO REHABILITATE LIU SHAOQI

HK211139 Hong Kong Wen Wei Po in Chinese 21 Jan 80 p 2 HK

[Editorial: "Learning What Verdict on Liu Shaoqi Will Be Reversed"]

[Text] People cherish the memory of Liu Shaoqi and recall his contributions to the motherland and to the people in the history of the Chinese revolution. People deeply regret his tragic experience and hope that one day the grievous wrongs done to him will be righted.

The time for righting those grievous wrongs will come soon. The comeback of Wang Guangmei, the picture exhibition in the Beijing Military Museum, the praise of him in the article by the late Zhang Wentian and the article in HONGQI on reversing the verdict on him show that time is drawing nearer. The verdict on the biggest grievance case of the Cultural Revolution will soon be reversed.

A person who exerted tremendous influence in the history of revolution cannot be obliterated from people's minds. When verdicts on the 61 "renegades," Tao Zhu, Peng Dehuai and Peng Zhen, were reversed, people believed that the verdict on Liu Shaoqi would also be reversed.

The issue involves not only a reversal of the verdict on Liu Shaoqi himself but also whether or not a revolutionary party can face the problems squarely and thoroughly implement the "realistic" ideological line and work style without shrinking back at the sight of obstacles and concealing historical mistakes. Being realistic is a factor which determines the success or failure of the revolutionary cause.

People asked some time ago why certain policies which are now being implemented greatly resemble policies which were implemented before the Cultural Revolution. Does it mean that we are discrediting our current line, principles and policies if we label as revisionism the basic policy preached by Liu Shaoqi? Practical politics makes it necessary for us to reverse verdicts on Liu Shaoqi. We cannot say that Liu Shaoqi did not make mistakes in his work. However, the political line which he implemented all his life was basically correct. When he was working in the white area, he conformed to the actual situation by preaching the line of lying low for a long time, concealing, being keen-witted and capable, and persisting in struggle. The "new peaceful and democratic state" which he preached was a principle decided by the party Central Committee. The whole party should hold itself responsible for the correctness or incorrectness of this policy. It was obviously unfair to place the blame on him. The "consolidation of the new democratic order," which he suggested, was of active significance for preventing the drastic measures in the transition to socialism. The "contradiction between the advanced production relations and the backward productive forces" existing after the socialist transformation which he announced scientifically summarized the main contradictions in socialist society and is still correct. He was labeled "a renegade, traitor and scab" which were fabricated charges. He was framed by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Their aim was to usurp party and state power. Thus, he was not a renegade, traitor and scab and the ringleader of the opportunist line but a person who contributed to the revolution. History will give Liu Shaoqi the position he deserves.

While people are cherishing the memory of Liu Shaoqi's meritorious service and happily learning that the verdict on him will soon be reversed, they will ask: How could a head of state collapse in a political struggle and die humiliated? Does this not serve to give the people an extremely profound historical lesson? This lesson teaches us that China must pursue democracy and observe the law.

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